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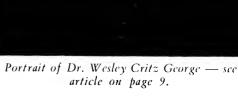
SHOOL OF MEDICINE

Vol. VII

October, 1959

No. 1





Bulletin



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THE BULLETIN

of the School of Medicine of the University of North Carolina

Published in cooperation with the Whitehead Medical Society and the Medical Foundation of North Carolina, Inc.

Vol. VII

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Published four times a year — October, December, February and April — Entered as third-class matter at the Post Office at Chapel Hill, N. C.

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A Message from The Dean's Office

The October number of The Bulletin for the school year 1959-60 presents the first opportunity for the Medical School in an official and public manner to express its sincere gratitude to and appreciation of the Trustees, the Alumni, the Parents' Club, and our many friends throughout the state for their efforts to secure a larger appropriation for the University and for the Medical School and Hospital in the 1959 General Assembly.

We are all most grateful for this evidence of the continued interest and support from the people of North Carolina—even though the increased appropriation does not provide really adequate support for many well-documented, serious needs of this growing Medical Center.

At the same time, the increased appropriation provides funds for (1) urgently needed salary increases for faculty and staff, (2) for replacement of obsolescent equipment in the Medical School and Hospital and for some new equipment, (3) for strengthening and enlarging the research and teaching programs in psychiatry, and finally (4) for stabilizing in whole or in part a number of faculty positions which have been financed for the past two-three years on funds from gifts and grants from various sources.

And so, we begin the new biennium of 1959-61 in a better position than previously with respect to faculty salaries, equipment and very important, with some hope for increased flexibility in the use of funds provided by the state appropriation.

The enrollment of undergraduate medical students for this session is 266, the largest yet; there are 21 students in medical technology and physical therapy—or a total of 287 specifically in the School of Medicine for whose entire instruction the faculty has responsibility.

Previous announcement has been made of the planning for the new \$1,000,000 Research Wing to the Medical School Building—made possible by a grant of approximately \$500,000 from the Health Research Facilities Division of the U. S. Public Health Service. The architectural drawings for this facility are nearing completion. It is hoped that construction can begin at the latest by the early spring of 1960.

The North Carolina Medical Care Commission in its September meeting has approved grants totaling \$111,650 as matching funds for converting one hospital ward—3 East—into a well-planned, modernly-conceived, special care unit, and for enlarging and modernizing the Private Outpatient Clinic to be moved to 4 East. The former facility, when completed within the next year, will not only add some 30 patient beds but will provide better medical care for acutely and critically ill patients of both a surgical and medical nature.

Although the new research wing, when completed, will temporarily relieve the inadequate and overcrowded laboratories of many departments, the increasing space needs in the hospital become more acutely critical by the month. The truth of the matter is that in seven years the demands of patient service, education, and research already far exceed the capacity of the present facilities.

The faculty and the administration of the hospital and medical school are devoting much time in planning for physical expansion of our facilities as well as for functional rearrangement in the institution. The realities of the situation are, however, that funds are essential both for intelligent planning and, most importantly, for the implementation of the plans and these are difficult to get. The time has come when every effort must be made to secure funds from all possible sources for this needed physical expansion—we are already falling behind.

This year the Medical Alumni and the Parents' Club are making a determined effort for additional funds to provide financial assistance to medical students in the form of scholarships and loan funds. There is reason to feel encouraged over these efforts. Your assistance in this urgent need is earnestly requested.

The bond issue for capital improvements scheduled for October is most important for the future of the University—as well as for other state institutions. We urge that each of you actively work for this. In addition to the significance of these funds for the future of the University, the Medical School will benefit both indirectly and directly. A new building for the School of Public Health is included in the funds proposed for the University. During the early planning for the Medical School expansion more than a decade ago, it was generally understood by all concerned in the University Administration and the Trustees Building Committee that when the School of Public Health could be housed in its own building, the ground floor of the present building would be made available for the Medical School.

Finally, during the months immediately ahead, the Alumni Officers, Class Representatives, and District Chairmen will be contacting you in regard to the 1959 Alumni Fund for the School of Medicine. Your financial support—although modest to date—as well as your moral support is essential to the continued growth and success of this school. This year the major request is for scholarship and loan funds for medical students; but other important activities of the school—not provided for by funds from any other source—are also made possible by the Alumni gifts to the Medical Foundation. You can do much to assure these goals set by the alumni officers by your own support and by presenting these needs to people of means among your patients and in your communities. Please keep these opportunities in mind.

W. R. BERRYHILL, M.D., Dean

The Wesley Critz George Portrait

By Roy B. McKnight ('18), M.D.*

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen. It is a happy chore that I have to perform this afternoon. I just now remarked to Skin McClamroch that I had no prepared speech, and he retorted: "Good Lord, you'll ramble on for an hour—I know you too well!" Well, I believe I have finally learned the three requirements for a good speech; you have to have some idea of what you propose to say—that is of some importance, say it—that perhaps is of minor importance, and most impor-

The Portrait Presentation ceremonies were held on April 10, 1959, when Dr. McKnight ('18), Trustee and loyal alumnus of the University, made these informal and extemporaneous remarks.

The portrait was then unveiled by Miss Elizabeth Dortch, granddaughter of Dr. George.

tant of all—sit down. However, I must reminisce just a little in telling you something about him we honor today.

It is necessary to look back over the years, back to the days whenever it rained they placed planks across Franklin Street so that one could get across without wading in mud up to his knees. It was then my good fortune, as a freshman and sophomore, to get to know and like a senior and graduate student. This came about in several ways. First, all students had to belong to a literary society. There was some sort of imaginary line drawn perpendicularly across the state bisecting Chapel Hill. who came from the west of this line joined the Di Society and those from the east the Phi Society. You had to attend every Saturday night; if you didn't, it cost you. Being from the west, I attended the Di Society. The presiding officer for a semester was Critz George. Second, the Athletic Association in those days was composed of students—now, that's one for Ripley! president of that organization on one occasion was Critz George. Third, he was editor-in-chief of the Magazine, a student literary publication, in his senior year. Fourth, and perhaps the most significant from a personal standpoint, was the little group organized by Dr. James Finch Royster, Professor of English and Head of that Department, to petition for the re-establishment of the local chapter of his College Fraternity, Sigma Chi, which had died a natural death on this campus some ten or twelve years previously. Critz was among the first selected for this rather close-knit little group that got to know each other intimately. So it was, through these and other channels, I came to know Critz and form a friendship which has ripened throughout the years.

On page 36 of the 1911 Yackety Yack you will find this write-up:

WESLEY CRIT'Z GEORGE — ELKIN "A noticeable man, with large grey eyes."

"In the steady and conservative element of his class, 'George' is one of the leaders. He holds down the Magazine, has developed considerable ability as a writer, and takes high rank in his studies. He does a good deal of quiet thinking for himself, is not fond of noise and crowds. 'George' will make good."

So, everyone thought he would devote his talents to the literary arts. It was not so to be, for under the influence and teaching of that great and inspiring man, Dr. "Froggy" Wilson, Critz became interested in biology and specifically, at first, zoology.

Now for a brief biography. Critz was born up in Yadkin County, the son of Thomas Millard George and Mary Critz George. He obtained his precollege education largely in private schools, run for the most part by his father. He entered the University of North Carolina in 1907 and graduated with an A.B. degree in 1911. Much of his college expenses were earned by working in the print shop. In 1912 he received his Master of Science degree in Zoology and was a part-time instructor in this branch of biology until 1918 when he earned his Ph.D. degree. He taught biology at Guilford College for a year and was a Hinton Maule Fellow in Biology at Princeton University. He did his bit in Uncle Sam's Army, then served for a while as Adjunct Professor of Zoology at the University of Georgia and later as Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology at the University of Tennessee. Returning to the University of North Carolina he has given his life and manifold talents to the University he loves. In 1924 he was made a full professor in charge of Histology and Embryology. For eleven years he served as Head of the Department of Anatomy.

His first of many scientific papers was published in 1915. It is interesting to note how appropriate the title is today in this

age of so-called atomic medicine: "The Influence of Radium Rays on Germ Cells and Embryonic Tissues." He is a member of various state and national societies both scientific and otherwise. He has been honored with the presidency of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, the North Carolina Academy of Science and of the local chapter of the scientific fraternity, Sigma Xi. He is a member of the American Association of Zoologists, the American Society of Anatomists, the American Society of Human Genetics, and others. Much of his work lies in the field of comparative studies of the blood of invertebrate animals and in invertebrate embryology.

He has served on many administrative boards of the University. To show you how versatile he is, did you know that he laid out and supervised construction of the Chapel Hill Country Club Golf Course? For twenty years he has been Chairman of the Medical School Library Committee, and we have him to thank largely for the splendid Medical Library we have. I strongly suspect this is Critz's greatest love and I have an idea he would like for this portrait to hang in the library some day. He is an Episcopalian and has served as vestryman in the local church.

In 1926 he married his lovely wife who was Miss Wilma Kirk Green of Monroe. This union is blessed with a lovely daughter, Patricia, who is now Mrs. John Dortch of Greensboro and the mother of two wonderful little girls.

This presentation would be incomplete unless I told you how this portrait came to be. A year or so ago Dean Berryhill and I were discussing this portrait business and naturally agreed that there should be one of Dr. George. It was a question of raising the necessary funds and I volunteered to do it. We organized a small committee and went to work. With the aid of the Dean's Office and the Medical Foundation several hundred letters were mailed out to his friends, classmates and former students, asking for modest donations. Scores of checks from five to twenty-five dollars came in promptly. The donor of a rather large check for sound reasons wished to remain anonymous. long distance phone call from one of Carolina's most loval alumni asked me how much he should give. I replied, and not entirely facetiously, that he ought to send in a check for two or three thousand dollars! He said he understood the spirit of the request and would make a modest donation, but with the understanding that if we failed to raise the money he wanted to make up the difference! Incidentally, it was not necessary for him to do so. So that's how it came about, Critz—many small donations from your numerous friends, your classmates and your former students.

To know a man like Critz George and to be a friend of his has been one of the really nice things of my life. He is an outstanding scientist. He is a good man. He is a gentle man. He is a gentleman. He is possessed with that priceless virtue of humility, but thoroughly capable of thinking for himself, drawing his own convictions and standing up for them in the face of any opposition. So, on behalf of all those who made this portrait possible, it is my rare privilege to present to the University of North Carolina and the School of Medicine this remarkable likeaness in oil of one of her devoted sons.

Take of my experience but give me of your dreams.-W. J. Mayo, M.D.

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CHIEF COMPLAINT: Gunshot wound of the left chest and abdomen.

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PHYSICAL EXAMINA-TION: Dr. William Beaumont, post-surgeon at Fort Mackinac Hospital, found that the shot had



Alexis St. Martin at the age of 81. From Life and Letters of William Beaumont by T. C. Myer.

passed from the left of the spine, downward and outward, through the beds of the 5th and 6th ribs, leaving an exit wound the size of a man's hand in the left upper abdomen. Bits of wadding, clothing and rib fragments were cleaned from the injury. A portion of the lung the size of a hen's egg bulged from one area of the wound and the stomach was visible in another.

COURSE OF ILLNESS: The patient survived debridement, wound infection, osteomyelitis, empyema, necrosis of the lung and a persistent gastrostomy. He was fed, clothed and lodged in Dr. Beaumont's home until 1825, when Beaumont first conceived the idea of "experimenting upon the gastric fluids and powers of digestion" through the persistent opening in the stomach.

Never a pleasant person to deal with, petulant and childish, with no conception of Beaumont's purposes, St. Martin submitted, with appropriate groans and moans, for almost 3½ years to the indignities of medical experimentation. His stomach ac-

cepted, digested and regurgitated all manner of food and foreign material for the avid experimenter. It was drained of its juices at regular intervals. Often the weary patient was asked to hold flasks of the cloudy liquid in his armpit for long hours, acting as incubator in addition to experimental subject.

Finally, surfeited with science, he escaped and went back to his home to become a drunken pauper, neglecting his wife and 17 children. When the need for money was very great, he exhibited himself to the highest bidder. But even with this way of life, he managed to outlive Dr. Beaumont by 28 years, and he died in 1880 a penniless freak.

Even in death, science pursued him. Doctors from over the world sent requests for permission to autopsy the body of this man who had been a walking experiment in gastric physiology. Young William Osler wrote from Montreal requesting the stomach for his anatomical museum. But the St. Martin family buried the decomposing body eight feet deep to thwart all attempts at medical resurrection and were successful.

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Excerpts from the Dean's Annual Report To the Chancellor

ENROLLMENT AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The total number of students in all categories taught by the Medical Faculty, including Continuation Education courses, was

1,693.

While a fairly generous increase by the 1957 General Assembly provided for additional faculty in several departments the fact remains that as a whole the School is still inadequately staffed for the increasing teaching load, particularly for students from without the Medical School itself. It seems very clear that additional faculty must be provided to enable all to fulfill adequately the responsibilities in teaching and patient care and equally important their opportunity in investigation.

Admissions and Applications for Medicine

For the first time since the expansion of the Medical School the number of applicants decreased from that of the previous year. Further, there is some indication that the quality of these applicants, at least as measured by their academic performances and their scores on the Medical College Admissions Test, has also declined. We have lost a larger-than-usual number of top-ranking applicants accepted here and also at other medical schools in this region which have excellent scholarships to offer.

* * * * * * *

At the same time it is essential that every effort, including the removal of the out-of-state differential in tuition and the provision of financial assistance for undergraduate and graduate students, be made in order to attract men and women of the highest intellectual and moral quality into medicine and to the University of North Carolina. While our primary responsibility must always be to residents of this State, for many reasons, not the least of which is that medicine has no state boundaries, it is highly desirable to accept superior students from other regions. North Carolina is making an all-out effort to attract industry and industrial research; equally important, it must attract and hold the most capable brains possible, irrespective of their place of birth or residence, in all professions, including medicine.

(Continued on Page 18)

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Colonial Records of Chapel Hill, N. C.

* Now Captain Douglas Harrell with the Army Air Force in Japan.

The North Carolina Memorial Hospital

The progress of the North Carolina Memorial Hospital, as outlined by Dr. Robert R. Cadmus, the Director, has been satisfactory in spite of handicaps imposed from without by various state agencies. Insistence upon the maintenance of an unrealistic employee-patient ratio and arbitrary decisions on the part of agencies outside the University have contributed in no small way to the administrative and operative, as well as financial, problems of the Hospital during the year. It is hoped that in the future determined efforts will be made by the University Administration to effect a solution to these restricting policies imposed by outside agencies; otherwise, it seems clear that the North Carolina Memorial Hospital will never fully realize its potential, and certainly it cannot keep pace with its chief competitors operating in a university framework and with university control but permitted some degree of freedom and initiative.

* * * * * *

As pointed out in the report of the Hospital Director, the inpatient census for the past five months has been satisfactory and indeed encouraging. The demand for outpatient service has steadily increased, and this I believe was predictable—as a trend in medical care nation-wide.

THE MOST PRESSING NEEDS OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND PROBLEMS REQUIRING SOLUTION IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE

Space

As previously presented, the space needs for teaching, research, and developments in patient care services annually become more acute. One of the most helpful and significant developments of the year has been the grant of approximately \$500,000 from the Research Facilities Branch of the National Institutes of Health on a 50% matching basis for the construction of a research laboratory wing for the School of Medicine. The assurance of the University Administration that the institution's quota of matching funds will be provided from a private donor or other sources has been most gratifying to the Medical Faculty. We are deeply and sincerely appreciative of this action on the part of the University.

Funds for Scholarships, Fellowships, Loans, and Faculty Salaries

Equally as urgent and important as additional space is the need for financial assistance—scholarships and loans—for students. This has been referred to above in part at least in connection with applicants for medical school and the report of the Admissions Committee. The loss of superior students in this University, some of them Morehead Scholars, and in other colleges of the State to those institutions which have large scholarship funds available will continue until we can become competitive in this respect. A very considerable capital sum of money will be necessary to provide the income for the scholarships which are essential. While some assistance can be anticipated from the efforts of the Medical Parents' Club and the Medical Alumni, it is unlikely that anything short of an all-out effort on the part of all concerned can achieve the desired goal.

New Research Facility

Funds have been received from the United States Public Health Service which must be matched by the University for the purpose of constructing a new building dedicated to research in the Medical Sciences. The total cost of the building will be almost \$1,000,000 and it is hoped that construction will actually begin sometime during the first half of 1960. The new building will be attached to the existing Medical School building and will be a partial mirror image of the Dental School wing. The total space of this building will be approximately 42,000 square feet, of which about 35,000 square feet will be net research area. The allocation of space to the various departments and individuals within the Medical School has been accomplished and the architects, Holloway and Reeves, have been actively engaged with the individual investigators in planning the specific constructional details that are necessary for the various research operations. This new facility will be a great boon to the Medical School, although it is, of course, not a final answer to our problem in space since, even with this new area, we will soon be in need of further expansion. However, it will materially improve our status, and there is every reason to believe that this new wing will add to the quality and productivity of the Medical School scientists.

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WILLIAM MAURICE COPPRIDGE 1893-1959

The life and work of Will Coppridge was intimately linked with the life and progress of this University and its Medical School. He entered the school during a period when sound effort was being made to further strengthen its already strong two year school in order to assure and support future growth. His time and his means were necessarily budgeted for maximum benefit. He was so rich in mind, in his capacity for growth, in his enjoyment of experiences shared, of things of the spirit that he was not discouraged or set back by the lack of something or the grossness of something.

He was admired by Manning, enjoyed by Mangum, respected by Bullitt, and loved by MacNider. His associates then and his friends later were made happier by his presence and were enriched by his contact.

He, as a forceful alumnus, probably was the most indispensible of the dedicated group who so accurately and adequately sensed the ground swell and guided the movement for better health and

(Continued on next Page)

WILLIAM MAURICE COPPRIDGE

(Continued from Page 20)

education in this state and proved the logic that a four year school at Chapel Hill should, as evidence of full fruition, be its capstone.

In his specialty he was a leader in the important second generation who securely placed urology in its proper scientific setting. His contributions are more remarkable in that he could see, read, or think of a related circumstance and immediately articulate it into a means for human relief, further enlightenment, or as a useful innovation.

Throughout the years his wife, Ferrie, greatly loved in Chapel Hill, gave complete understanding. Her ineffable sweetness, charm and graciousness strengthened and supported her husband in his every endeavor and allowed him to give freely to church, civic, business, and professional affairs. His remarkable judgment was sought and used and this same judgment and other evidences assured him of his place in this life and in the one to come.

The following citation, given him in one of the first distinguished awards from this faculty, expresses in part our feeling:

"William Maurice Coppridge, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina, 1916; M.D., Jefferson Medical College, 1918. Pioneer urologist in North Carolina, past president of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, an original member of the North Carolina Medical Care Commission, a loyal and forceful alumnus who over the years has devoted tireless energy and thought to the improvement and expansion of this School, whose wise and courageous leadership during a critical period was a decisive factor in the School of today. In recognition of your high service to medicine and to your fellow man, the Faculty of the School of Medicine confers upon you its Distinguished Service Award."

—R. A. R.

Coming Alumni Events

- October 28, 1959 —6:00 P.M., Sir Walter Hotel, Raleigh, North Carolina Alumni District VIII Social Hour and Dinner
- November 17, 1959—6:30 P.M., Piedmont Driving Club, Atlanta, Georgia Medical Alumni Association Social Hour and Dinner (in connection with Southern Medical Association Annual Meeting)
- March 9, 1960 —Annual Alumni Day, The School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
- March 26, 1960 Annual Parents' Day, The School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Recent Research Grants

The National Institutes of Health of the U. S. Public Health Service has granted \$1,448,874 to the University of North Carolina School of Medicine for medical research and training during the past two months.

This sum covers 36 different projects that will be undertaken at the

School of Medicine.

Shown below are the names of the faculty members who will direct these programs, the department in which they teach, the amount of money involved in each program, and the length and title of each subject.

Dr. Judson J. Van Wyk, (Pediatrics) \$41,400, three years, "Role of En-

docrine Secretions in Childhood: Pituitary Functions."

Dr. T. Z. Csaky, (Pharmacology) \$24,720, three years, "Effects of Sugar on the Central Nervous System."

Dr. Kenneth M. Brinkhous, (Pathology) \$25,000, one year this is a

Dr. Kenneth M. Brinkhous, (Pathology) \$25,000, one year, this is a continuation of a cancer training program already underway.

Dr. Ernest Craige, (Medicine) \$5,707, one year, "Medical Cardiology."

Dr. George P. Manire, (Bacteriology) \$50,025, five years, "Toxicity and Infectivity of Psittacosis (parrot fever) Viruses."

Dr. Edward C. Curnen, (Pediatrics) \$32,090, two years, "The Role of

Viruses in Aseptic Meningitis."

Dr. Kerr L. White, (Medicine) \$44,160, three years, "Life Situations, Emotions and Central Venous Pressure."

Dr. Kenneth M. Brinkhous, (Pathology) \$137,919, three years, "Blood

Coagulation and Plasma Antihemophilic Activity."

Dr. Lloyd R. Yonce, (Physiology) \$10,350, two years, "Reactive Hyberemia."

Dr. Herbert S. Harned, Jr., (Pediatrics) \$49,722, three years, "Experi-

mental Studies of Asphyxia and Resuscitation."

Dr. Richard L. Glasser, (Physiology) \$10,580, two years, "Cardiovascular Activity in the Decerebrate Animals."

Dr. David L. Mitchell and Dr. Charles W. Hooker, (Anatomy) \$4,727,

one year, "Electrophorasis of Saliva in Relation to Caries."

Dr. John H. Arnold and Dr. Edward C. Curnen, (Pediatrics) \$39,848, three years, "Cardiovascular Manifestations of Viral Infections."

Dr. Newton D. Fischer, (Surgery) \$25,272, three years, "Otolaryngology

Training Grant."

Dr. John T. Sessions, Jr., (Medicine) \$75,600, five years, "Gastroentero-

logy Training Grant."

Dr. Abraham Widra, (Bacteriology) \$3,781, one year, "Genetic and Cytologic Studies on Pathogenic Yeasts."

Dr. John Schwab, (Bacteriology) \$10,998, two years, "A Study of Cellu-

lar Components of Group A Streptococci."

Dr. William J. Cromartie and Dr. Janet J. Fischer, (Bacteriology and Medicine) \$90,000, three years, "Oral Complication of Antibiotic Therapy."

Dr. John K. Spitznagel, (Bacteriology) \$21,298, two years, "Metabolic

Aspects of Bacterial Ecology in Host Tissues."

Dr. John H. Schwab, (Bacteriology) \$19,329, three years, "Toxic Prod-

ucts of Oral Streptococci."

Dr. T. Z. Csaky, (Pharmacology) \$7,820, two years, "Effects of Synthetic Sugars on Dental Caries."

Dr. A. T. Miller, Jr., (Physiology) \$32,200, two years, "Regulation of Tissue Osmotic Pressure."

Dr. Richard L. Dobson, (Medicine) \$18,400, two years, "Physiology of

Eccrine Sweat Glands."

Dr. John T. Sessions, Jr., (Medicine) \$19,550, two years, "A Cytochemical Study of Normal and Diseased Human Liver."

Dr. Richard M. Peters, (Surgery) \$27,222, two years, "Arterio-Venous

Anastomoses in the Portal Circulation."

Dr. Wayne H. Akeson, (Surgery) \$13,800, two years, "Alterations in Ground Substance in Disease Atrophy.'

Dr. J. Logan Irvin, (Biochemistry) \$81,069, five years, "Inhibition of

Protein Synthesis in Tumors."

Dr. Norman Allen, (Medicine) \$7,475, one year, "Quantitative Histochemistry of Human Gliomas."

Dr. Arthur J. Prange, Jr., (Psychiatry) \$49,908, three years, "Tranquilizing Drugs in Acute Psychiatric Disorders."

Dr. A. Stark Wolkoff, (Obstetrics and Gynecology) \$13,508, two years, "Factors Influencing Gas Exchange Across the Placenta."

Dr. Richard M. Peters, (Surgery) \$20,586, two years, "Effects of Hypoxia

on the Respiratory Center.'

Dr. John H. Ferguson, (Physiology) \$180,550, five years, "Blood Coagulation and Related Problems."

Dr. Joseph H. Perlmutt, (Physiology) \$39,048, four years, "Neural and Hormonal Control of Kidney Function."

(Continued on Page 27)



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Presenting The Alumni

DR. THOMAS A. HENSON

Dr. Henson is a native of Mount Holly, N. C. He attended the University of North Carolina from 1930 to 1935, receiving a B.S. degree in medicine and completing the first two years of his medical education. His M.D. degree was awarded by Temple University in 1937.

He interned at the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia. His resident training in pediatrics was received at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia and the New York Hospital in New York City.

On completing his resident training in 1941, Dr. Henson entered the Army Medical Corps and served for the next five years. His overseas service was in the Southwest Pacific and he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for heroic action in the Leyte invasion of the Philippines.

Since 1946 Dr. Henson has been in pediatric practice in Greensboro. He is associated with Dr. Marion Y. Keith and Dr. Carl H. Weatherly.

He is currently president of the Greensboro Academy of Medicine and the N. C. Pediatric Society. He is a member of the Rotary Club and the First Lutheran Church, being a member of the church's council.

He is active in the affairs of the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts and is cub master of a Cub Scout unit.

Dr. Henson is married to the former Martha Hipp of Greensboro and they are the parents of six children.

He is district chairman for District XII of the UNC Medical Alumni Association.



MISS PICKARD

Honorary alumnus, Miss Mittie E. Pickard, instructor in medical technology, has retired after 46 years of continuous service in the pathology department at UNC's School of Medicine. At a tea in her honor, Dr. Kenneth M. Brinkhous, head of the Pathology Department, is seen presenting Miss Pickard with an engraved silver bowl and a certificate of appreciation for her years of service.

Presenting The Faculty

DR. ROBERT H. WAGNER

Dr. Wagner came to the UNC School of Medicine in 1951 as research associate in pathology and instructor in biochemistry and nutrition. Since 1957 he has been assistant professor of pathology in pathological chemistry

and of biochemistry. Currently he is a United States Public Health Service Senior Research Fellow.

He is a native of Peru, Indiana and received his A.B. from De Pauw University in 1943. After serving in the Navy during World War II, he studied at the University of Cincinnati as a Children's Hospital Research Fellow and received a Ph.D. in biochemistry in 1951.

Dr. Wagner is married and is the father of five children.

Dr. Wagner is the author of a number of scientific articles that have been published in professional journals and has contributed chapters to several technical books. His research has been concerned with

the isolation and study of the plasma proteins, especially those that are concerned with blood clotting.

Membership in professional organizations include: American Chemical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Sigma Xi and

DR. ROBERT ZEPPA

Dr. Robert Zeppa, who joined the faculty last year as an instructor in surgery (thoracic), is one of the seven faculty members who is a Markle Scholar in Medical Science.

Dr. Zeppa is a native of New York, received his undergraduate education at Columbia College, and his M.D. degree was awarded by Yale University School of Medicine in 1952.

As in the case of many young physicians, he is 35, Dr. Zeppa's education was interrupted by World War II. He served with the Army Air Force as a bombardier, being stationed in Glatton-Underwood, England.

the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Dr. Zeppa interned at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center during 1952-53. For the next three years he was a resident in surgery at UNC. From 1956 to 1958 he was a U. S. Public Health Service Cancer Trainee and spent the first six months of 1958 in the laboratory of Dr. Oliver H. Lowry of Washington University School of Medicine.

He is a member of the Sigma Xi, American Asso-

ciation for the Advancement of Science, Durham-Orange County Heart Association, Durham-Orange County Medical Society and the Trudeau Society.

He is a diplomate of the National Board of Medical Examiners, American Board of Surgery and the American Board of Thoracic Surgery.





HOUSE STAFF NOTES

The Chief Resident in Medicine for 1959-60 is Dr. Neal Partrick ('54). Neal returned to Chapel Hill last year on the Medical House Staff after an internship and year of residency at Boston City Hospital and two years in the Army. Dr. Sam Joyner ('55) became a Senior Assistant Resident in Medicine in July after two years at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City and two years in the Army. Dr. John Baggett ('56) returned to Chapel Hill in July as a Junior Assistant Resident in Medicine after an internship at Grady Hospital, Atlanta and two years in the Army. Drs. Pat and George Wallace (both Emory '55) are the other new Residents in the Medical House Staff. The straight medical interns for 1959-60 are as follows: Drs. Newton Craig Brackett, Jr. (Medical College of South Carolina '59); Gary Walker Cage (Harvard '59); Ronald Clive DeConti (Yale '59); Arthur Eugene Douglas, Jr. ('59); James Herron Halsey, Jr. (Yale '59); Frank Smith Johnston, Jr. ('59); Ira Marks (Harvard '59); Arnold Charles Ratner (Albert Einstein College of Medicine '59); George David Raymond (Harvard '59); Floyd Alvin Short (Rochester '59); Shahane Richardson Taylor, Jr. ('59); and Robert Lee West ('59). The mixed interns for the year are: Drs. James Kelly Dixon (Harvard '59); Arthur Feldman (Albert Einstein College of Medicine '59); Carl Munro Harris (Rochester '59); Robert Fletcher Mann (Bowman Gray School of Medicine '59); Mark David Reiss (Albert Einstein College of Medicine '59); Hugh Wilson Ridlehuber (Medical College of South Carolina '59); Frank Stedman Shaw (University of Pennsylvania '59) and Roger Felix Spencer (Harvard '59).

The Chief Residents in Obstetrics and Gynecology for the year are Drs. Harvey Adams ('55) and O. B. Bonner (Duke '53). The new members of the Resident Staff in Obstetrics and Gynecology for 1959-60 are as follows: Drs. Charles J. Powell (Tennessee '43); Charles H. Owens ('54); Alfred W. Hamer ('58); David B. Crosland ('58); and Richard S. Brooks (Pittsburgh '56). Dr. Robert Brame ('55) of the OB-Gyn. House Staff will be at the Margaret Hague Hospital in Jersey City, New Jersey, from July through December, 1959.

Dr. Jim Lamm ('55) has returned here as a Resident in Psychiatry following a two-year tour of duty in the Army. The other new Residents and Fellows in the Department of Psychiatry are: Drs. Kenneth M. Clark (University of Geneva '55); Andrew J. Courts ('58); George W. Hamby ('58); John Sandall Howie ('58); Richard Watts Hudgens (Washington University '56); Richard Dominick Knapp (Rochester '58); Vernon P. Mangum (Duke '56); Douglas F. Powers (Baylor '47); Einar Pustrom (Bowman Gray School of Medicine '58); Robert L. Rollins, (Duke '56); Billy Williamson ſr. (Continued on Page 32)



STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CLASS OF 1962

By Karl L. Barkley

As our second year in medicine begins, the class faces the challenge with interest. The summer vacation has been of benefit to most of us. Nearly twenty-five class members remained in Chapel Hill working in the hospital or participating in research efforts throughout the Medical Center. Others in the class spread out over North Carolina and the Eastern United States. Many were working in camps, some were farming, others were waiters at beaches and resorts. A number of individuals worked in various hospitals, and one worked as a carpenter's helper. Then, too, there was one who drove a truck dispensing malt liquor. Everyone seemed to return to classes relaxed and prepared for new academic endeavors.

Six members of the class joined the "brown-bagger" regime during the summer. They were John Marriott

married to Ellen Joyner, Bill Nebel married to Ann Bonner, Ned Hedgpeth, Jr. married to Elizabeth Garden, Larry Cutchin married to Margaret Louise Hamilton, Bill Pitser married to Amy Warner, and Jesse Craven married to Jane Tanner. The class wishes them happiness for the future.

RESEARCH GRANTS

(Continued from Page 23)

Dr. Carl W. Gottschalk, (Medicine) \$64,110, five years, "A Mammalian Micropuncture Study of Kidney Function."

Dr. Ernest Craige, (Medicine) \$125,000, five years, "Undergradu-

ate-Clinical Training."

Dr. Thomas W. Farmer, (Medicine) \$11,150, one year, "Dilantin Metabolism and the Treatment of Epilepsy."

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Class of 1964

Name	Permanent Address	Last School Attende
Algary, William Page	172 Wembley Road Asheville	Duke
Ayscue, Quincy Adams	Box 15 Monroe	UNC
Bass, Harris Hartwell	59 Oakwood Drive Chapel Hill	UNC
Bender, Neil Carmichael	Pollocksville	UNC
Biggers, William Paul	2153 Colony Road Charlotte	Davidson
Bitter, Karl Ffolliott	162 Kimberly Avenue Asheville	Davidson
Bowen, Timothy William, Jr.	209 W. Jones Street Raleigh	UNC
Bowman, Robley Kivette	S. Center Street Taylorsville	Wake Forest
Burke, William Richard, Jr.	3300 Cornwall Road Columbia, S. C.	UNC
Burnam, Jesse Andrew	309 18th Avenue, E. Cordele, Ga.	UNC
Burroughs, Franklin Danford	5333 Sardis Road Charlotte	Georgia Tech
Caldwell, Bruce Francis	Route 2, Box 133 Clyde	UNC
Cohen, Irwin Kelman	305 Ridgeway Avenue Charlotte	Columbia University
Cook, Charles Lee	Route 2, Box 251 Huntersville	Davidson
Copeland, Donald Lee	Box 362 Davidson	Davidson
Cowan, Robert Jenkins	2011 Lafayette Greensboro	UNC
Crist, Takey	415 Johnson Boulevard Jacksonville	UNC
Crumpler, James Fulton, Jr.	1409 W. Haven Boulevard Rocky Mount	UNC
Dalton, John Weber, Jr.	8 Carolina Avenue Forest City	UNC
Darden, William Adams	Stantonsburg	UNC
Davis, Dave McAlister	2015 Springhill Road Pittsburgh 22, Pa.	UNC
Deal, William Brown	220 1st Street Erwin, Tenn.	UNC
Dunlap, Benjamin Emerson	Wagram	UNC
Dunn, Clarence Alvin, Jr.	1160 5th Ave. New York 29, N. Y.	Hamilton College
Gallagher, John Michael	106 Daniels Road Chapel Hill	UNC
Gerock, Henry Walter, Jr.	Box 186 Maysville	Duke
Goff, Rowland Daley, Jr.	110 S. Wayne Avenue Dunn	UNC
Goodman, Benjamin Mitchell	Route 2 Gates	UNC
Goodson, John Phillip	Route 1 Mount Olive	UNC
Haddad, George Milton, Jr.	407 W. Lenoir Avenue Kinston	UNC
Hardy, Ira May II	2331 Lyon Street Raleigh	UNC '
Hemingway, George Capers, Jr.		Davidson

Jackson, Larry Kent	2529 Alabama Ave. Durham	UNC
James, Alton Everette, Jr.	Robersonville	UNC
Jolly, William Oscar, III	Route 1, Box 585 Ayden	UNC
Kannan, Mickael Moses	Broad Street Varina	UNC
Knott, Rufus Henry	736 W. Main Street Washington	UNC
Latham, Walter Bryan	Box 68 Bethel	UNC
Loftin, Charles Ivey, III	1404 York Road Gastonia	Davidson
Lotz, Samuel Edward	97 Laurel Avenue Northport, N. Y.	Baylor
McLester, William Dumas	Box 261 Rockingham	UNC
Mann, Carroll Lamb, III	1412 Canterbury Road Raleigh	NC State
Mathews, Robert Simon	c/o Mr. M. Sawyer 512 W. Colonial Ave. Elizabeth City	UNC
Mauney, Walter Ford	Murphey	UNC
Newton, Sally Morrow	c/o Dr. G. V. Gooding Kenansville	Meredith
Parker, James Lee	117 Dennis Street Enfield	UNC
Pate, Eugene Wesley, Jr.	1317 Holman St. Kinston	Citadel
Pressley, Richard LaMarr	1010 E. Maple Avenue Gastonia	UNC
Rand, Tom Salde Ritch, Douglas Lamar	Fremont Belmont	UNC UNC
Rose, James William	Box 36	UNC
Sawyer, Charles Judson	Pikeville 207 King Street Windsor	UNC
Sawyer, Horace Kimbrell, Jr.	341 Murray Hill Ave. Atlanta 17, Ga.	Univ. of Miami Florida State (MS)
Scott, Samuel Edwin	Route 2 Burlington	UNC
Shaffer, Stephen Roger	Box 343	Duke
Stillmon, David Wilde	Tryon c/o Mr. Edgar Murrow Route 1, Greensboro	UNC
Smith, Jerry Allen	Route 2, Box 698 Salisbury	UNC
Summers, Fred Davidson, Jr.	Route 2 Statesville	Davidson
Taylor, Chester Winfield	Castle Hayne	Union Seminary UNC
Taylor, Lawrence Arthur, Jr.	c/o Judge Susie Sharp 629 Lindsey Street Reidsville	UNC
Taylor, William Howard	307 Page Street Aberdeen	UNC
Thornton, William Edgar Voigt, Ward Landis	Faison 1611 Independence Rd.	UNC Davidson
Wallace, Kelly, Jr.	Greensboro Route 2, Box 378 Greenville	UNC
Weaver, Roy Albert	Route 1 Four Oaks	UNC
Welch, Jack H.	504 Park St. Williamston	UNC
White, James Grady	Route 2, Sharon View Road Charlotte	UNC
Whitson, Theodore Clark	Box 207 Relief	Berea
Williams, David Robert	c/o Mr. Ralph Asbill Biscoe	UNC

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Alumni Notes

CLASS OF 1951

JIM COPPRIDGE returned to Durham in July, 1959, to join Drs. Coppridge, Roberts and Hughes in the practice of Urology. After interning at N. C. Memorial Hospital, Jim went to Iowa City, Iowa, where he had two years of general surgery at the State University Hospitals, then moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan, for his specialty training in Urology. He and Helen have two children—Bill, 6, and Ginny, 4.

CLASS OF 1957

T. ALBERT FARMER, JR. has been awarded a \$6,000 fellowship by the National Institutes of Health for a year of study in metabolism. Al, who is completing a year of residency in internal medicine at the University of

(Continued on Page 32)

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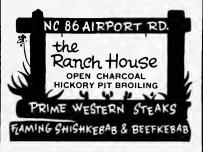
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ALUMNI NOTES

(Continued from Page 31)

Alabama Hospital at Birmingham, Alabama, where he had interned for one year, will begin his study there under the fellowship on July 1.

Al met and married Miss Nancy Nussear of Washington, D. C. while he was at U.N.C. and she was in nurses' training. They have one child, a 14-month-old son, T. Albert, III.

CLASS OF 1943

Dr. William N. Hubbard has accepted the deanship of the University of Michigan School of Medicine. This is one of the nation's largest schools of medicine.

Dr. Hubbard was a former resident of Asheville. He came to Michigan from the New York University of Medicine, where he was serving as associate dean.

HOUSE STAFF

(Continued from Page 26)

Royal (Bowman Gray School of Medicine '58); Leif O. Torkelson (Virginia '57); Fred A. Vinson, Jr. (Virginia '58); Charles D. Wallace ('58); Tong-Su Kim (Seoul National University, Korea) and Robert Ragland (Duke).

Dr. William Nye (Rochester '57) is Chief Resident in Pathology. New members of the Pathology House Staff for 1959-60 are: Drs. Robert Brown ('59); Robert S. Donner (Medical College of Georgia '58); Robert A. Farrell ('59); Charles F. Gilbert ('59); Lois T. Harris ('57) and John A. McGee ('58). After graduating here in Medicine Lois Harris was at the Brooklyn Hospital in New York for two years. John McGee interned at the Medical College of South Carolina in Charleston before returning to Chapel Hill this July.



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Vol. VII

December, 1959

No. 2



A student and Gray's Anatomy (see page 5)

Bulletin

To Members of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina



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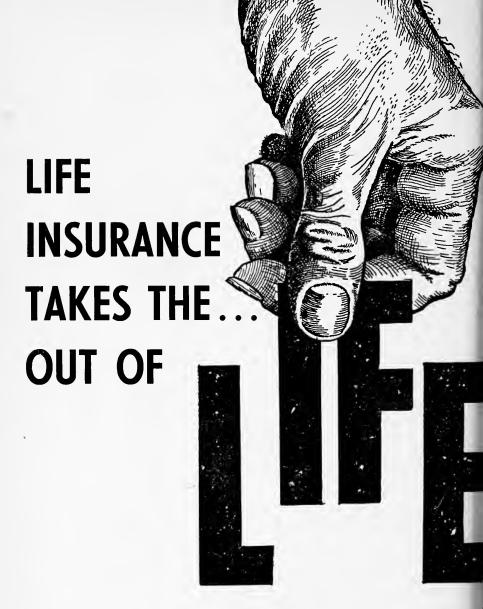
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THE BULLETIN

of the School of Medicine of the University of North Carolina

Published in cooperation with the Whitehead Medical Society and the Medical Foundation of North Carolina, Inc.

Vol. VII

December, 1959

No. 2

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COVER: First year medical student Bill Algary of Asheville is shown studying in the Student Lounge furnished by the Medical Parents' Club.

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Published four times a year — October, December, February and April — Entered as third-class matter at the Post Office at Chapel Hill, N. C.

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Paul W. Schenck, Jr. Named Medical Foundation President

By Robert H. Bartholomew*

Paul W. Schenck Jr., Greensboro businessman, has been elected president of the Medical Foundation of North Carolina,

Inc. Mr. Schenck succeeds Dr. Paul F. Whitaker, Kinston physician, who has

held the post since 1956.



The purpose of the foundation is to aid and promote health education, services and research by giving financial assistance to the University of North Carolina School of Medicine, the UNC School of Nursing and North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

UNC Chancellor William B. Aycock said of Schenck's election, "We are indeed delighted to have a young and

dynamic leader such as Mr. Schenck to succeed Dr. Whitaker. We feel that the foundation's program of progress, so ably directed by Dr. Whitaker during the past three years, will be continued during Mr. Schenck's administration for a better health program for the entire state of North Carolina."

Mr. Schenck is a native of Greensboro. He was educated at the Woodberry Forest School of Virginia and at the University of North Carolina.

The Greensboro insurance executive was elected to this position by the board of directors of the foundation. His name was submitted to the directors by a nominating committee composed of J. C. Cowan Jr., Greensboro; George Watts Hill, Durham; Howard Holderness, Greensboro; Mrs. George Carrington, Burlington and Dr. Roy McKnight of Charlotte.

The Medical Foundation of North Carolina was founded in 1949, with Major L. P. McLendon of Greensboro as president. It serves as a depository for private funds which are used to forward a good health program for the entire state.

^{*} Mr. Bartholomew is Public Information Officer of the U.N.C. Division of Health Affairs.

The contributors to the foundation may designate a specific use for their donations, or may leave this matter to the judgment of the foundation's directors.

The outgoing president, Dr. Whitaker, has held a clinical faculty position with the School of Medicine since 1953, being

an associate professor of medicine, and consultant in psychiatry in general practice.

Dr. Whitaker is a native of Trenton, a graduate of the Medical College of Virginia and was awarded an honorary degree by the University of North Carolina in 1947. He has previously taught at the Medical College of Virginia and the Bowman Gray School of Medicine.

Aside from being a member of a number of professional associations, Dr. Whitaker has served as an officer of the American

College of Physicians, Seaboard Medical Association and the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina.

Mr. Schenck is married to the former Miss Virginia Sawyer and they are the parents of four children. He is extremely active in civic affairs and now holds or has held office in the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Greensboro Tuberculosis Association, Salvation Army, Cone Memorial Hospital, Greensboro Chamber of Commerce and the UNC Alumni Association.

SYMPOSIUM AT U.N.C.

Approximately 60 physicians from the two Carolinas and Virginia attended the School of Medicine Symposium here Tuesday and Wednesday, November 24-25, according to Dr. W. P. Richardson, assistant dean in charge of continuation education.

The two-day symposium consisted of lectures and discussions with two visiting participants and 15 faculty members of the UNC School of Medicine

participating.

The two visiting participants were Dr. Max Miller of the Western Reserve School of Medicine and Dr. Frank Engel of the Duke School of Medicine.

Those of the UNC School of Medicine who took part in the symposium are Drs. C. A. Bream, C. H. Burnett, W. J. Cromartie, A. Downie, C. C. Fordham III, Walter Hollander, Jr., M. Newton, Leonard Palumbo, I. M. Taylor, J. Van Wyk, Warner Wells, L. G. Welt, T. F. Williams, J. W. Woods, and G. D. Penick.

Reflections of a Provost

By Dr. Donald Anderson*

The role of administration in a University is to provide a physical environment and an intellectual climate that are conducive to scholarly work. It is the duty of the administration to protect a faculty from outside interference and to see that their right to explore the implications of ideas is not jeopardized by the shifting winds of popular opinion. Colleges and universities differ from other large organizations in the importance which is attached to the freedom of action of individual faculty members.



The success with which faculty members discharge their responsibilities as teachers or research workers is usually associated with the freedom they enjoy to work without supervision and to draw as fully as possible upon those resources of mind and spirit which

they, as trained scholars, possess.

Because of the necessity of preserving and emphasizing the climate of individual responsibility, college and university administration is confronted with situations and with difficulties that are unique. Here the tasks of leadership are not those of developing uniformity of thought, but rather of encouraging acceptance of high ideals and standards of individual achievement, of providing incentive and facilities for creative work, of calling for renewed efforts to secure for the university the high purpose that makes it the symbol of hope for the future. Executive responsibility becomes, therefore, a capacity to reflect the high ideals, hopes and purposes of university traditions and to bring acceptance of these as a guiding principle of cooperative effort.

It is important to realize that today man has a new and different relationship to his fellow men. For the first time in the history of this planet man has the knowledge and the power to destroy himself. Prior to the last decade man had power to kill human being by the hundreds of thousands and, in recent years, has given vivid demonstrations of his prowess in this madness.

Dr. Anderson is Provost of the University. These remarks are part of an address given the Faculty Club, Chapel Hill, March 31, 1959.

Never before, however, has this power attained such dimensions as to make this earth uninhabitable, not only for man but for most other animals and plants as well. Such is the power that we have today.

This fact has tremendous implications for education. If civilization is to survive man must learn to live peacefully with his fellows and to recognize his accountability to society. This is a task that will require the dedicated efforts of all those who labor in colleges and universities; for it is here that training for leadership is a primary obligation. I am reminded in this connection of a sentence attributed to Robert Hutchins, former Chancellor of the University of Chicago whose efforts to shake the complacency of higher education in America will long be remembered. "Education," he said, "may not save us; but it is the only hope we have." There is a more familiar comment made by Alfred North Whitehead in his presidential address to the Mathematical Association of England in 1916 which, despite the passage of more than forty years, still stirs the pulse. "In the conditions of modern life," he said, "the rule is absolute; the race which does not value trained intelligence is doomed. Not all your heroism, not all your social charm, not all your wit, not all your victories on land or at sea can move back the finger of fate. Today we maintain ourselves. Tomorrow science will have moved forward vet one more step and there will be no appeal from the judgment which will then be pronounced on the uneducated."

While the burden of responsibility which is ours, as we train the rising generation for the problems that lie ahead, is heavier than ever before, it is also more inspiring. The rewards of successful effort are incomparably more significant to society. Let me expand upon this point for a moment.

Our modern world becomes daily more dependent upon the skilled services of the technically competent. The farmer provides us with food and fiber; but the farmer must rely on machines to meet the demands for high levels of productivity. Today these machines are powered by gasoline engines. Horses and horse-drawn equipment are now mere memories of the past. Should anything happen to the supply or distribution of oil, our vast agricultural enterprise would come to an abrupt and grinding stop. Without oil we would starve. Had it been possible to plan the development of our agriculture, no one would have dared to place so vital a segment of our national economy in so vulnerable a position. To express this another way, American society is becoming completely dependent upon relatively small segments

of its total population for the skilled services that they render. If these men refuse to accept their responsibility to society, chaos results. Education, therefore, in developing an understanding of social responsibility, plays a role of enormous importance today, a role that it did not have even a century ago. The Social Sciences and the Humanities assume a greater significance in our educational system than ever before. We live in an age when understanding and the communication of ideas between people is a matter of supreme concern to us all and when a failure to achieve modest success in meeting these demands poses a serious threat to the welfare and future happiness of all mankind. I think it safe to say that there has never been a time when some knowledge of history, some appreciation of man's efforts throughout past time to get along with his fellow men, can serve a more useful purpose than it does today.

Universities are institutions which reflect the determination of the people to provide centers where, protected from the pressures of the workaday world, scholars and scientists may concern themselves with the expansion of knowledge and its transmission to the rising generation. No voices are raised to ask for an accounting of the immediate value of their work in dollars. Universities were not established to serve practicality; but rather to nourish the finest impulses of civilized man. They must jealously preserve their independence and vigorously resist the pressures that seek to have them conform to the temper of the times; for when a university becomes the servant of society, when it ceases to be a force challenging the best efforts of able minds, when it surrenders its role as a critic of the culture of which it is a part, it ceases to be a university.

Among the greatest satisfactions that life can offer are those unforgettable moments when the mind suddenly perceives the solution of a perplexing problem in which has been invested a substantial amount of time and effort. To see clearly for the first time a new area of intellectual territory previously shrouded in the mists of ignorance can be a memorable experience. You will all recall how Archimedes reacted when he found the solution to his famous problem and each of you has at some time experienced this joy of victory when you have succeeded in giving meaning to a collection of apparently inconsistent facts. These are the satisfactions of the research worker but they are not restricted just to those who enlarge the limits of knowledge. They may be experienced by everyone, student and teacher alike, when, for the first time, the full beauty and significance of some principle is

understood. In his essay on *Universities and Their Function*, Whitehead expresses this thought in these words: "Education is discipline for the adventure of life; research is intellectual adventure; and universities should be homes of adventure shared in common by young and old. For successful education there must always be a certain freshness in the knowledge dealt with. It must either be new in itself or it must be invested with some novelty of application to the new world of new times. Knowledge does not keep any better than fish. You may be dealing with knowledge of the old species, with some old truth; but somehow or other, it must come to the students, as it were, just drawn out of the sea and with the freshness of its immediate importance."

Research effort and research achievement are very important to a university and they deserve all the support we can bring to them. We must not forget, however, the equally important role of the teacher. It is neither necessary nor desirable that every member of a college faculty be a distinguished research investigator. For some, research will be the principal channel through which their major contributions will be made. For all there will be an active and critical concern with man's intellectual progress. The great teacher who himself does not push back the barriers which mark the limits of knowledge will, through critical and thorough studies of the researches of others, become the medium through which the hopes and ideals of a rising generation are moulded. No competent teacher rests content with discharging his responsibility to present as well as he can the knowledge that man has acquired throughout past time. He must also develop those attitudes of mind and the qualities of spirit that create enthusiasm for learning and that form the foundation for scholarlv work.

It is the patient efforts of the good teacher that bring awareness to his students of the importance of intellectual independence, that bring an appreciation of the validity of evidence, that bring understanding of the methods of scholarship. For many, perhaps for most, of the young men and women now engaged in research study, it was the inspiration of some effective teacher who started them on their way. The future of our country will depend as much upon the quality of the work of those who train our scientists and scholars as upon the work of the scientists and the scholars themselves.

We receive many conflicting reports from thoughtful persons who have had opportunity recently to spend some time in Russia and in China, but on one point there is general agreement.

The people of these countries are working with tremendous energy to make a better world for themselves and their children. They have never experienced the freedom, the comfort and security, or even the personal privacy which we in America take for granted. They have learned, however, about the standard of living that we enjoy, and they are determined to have an equal or even better standard for themselves as soon as this can be achieved. They are united in this common purpose and they are willing to make incredible sacrifices in the expectation that their part of the world may some day give to them the comforts, convenience, and satisfactions that Americans accept without much awareness of their privileged status among the peoples of the world.

Their determination to have a better life, which drives the people of Asia to supreme efforts, this willingness to accept for the present a dreary life of hardships in order that their children may live in a happier world has made a profound impression upon the more thoughtful Americans who have seen them at work. It raises some grave concerns about our goals and about the motives which impel us to work as energetically as Americans usually work to get what they want. What do we want? Is there not some high cause which can unite us in seeking a better world, some worthy ideal which can bring to us a willingness to work together with a common desire and strength of purpose so that America may continue to merit the admiration and respect of the peoples of the earth?

Universities in America are institutions where the knowledge, hopes and ideals of our generation are centered. It seems to me that we have an obligation to see that our contribution to the education of the next generation conveys some appreciation of the responsibilities of world leadership. I would hope that the colleges and universities of this country can provide the inspiration, the vision, and the wisdom to direct the energies of those who will assume leadership in the years to come so that the United States will hold the place in history that its traditions and its people deserve.

Universities are islands of intellectual freedom where the unlimited resources of able minds may flourish unhampered and unrestrained by the changing moods of public opinion. They are established by the will of the people to enrich the world and the success with which they fulfill their mission will determine what the future holds for all of mankind.

The Whitehead Lecture

A large dose of hardheaded common sense has been prescribed for University of North Carolina Medical students by

a physician of the University faculty who is a scholar of note.



The speaker was Dr. Price Heusner, professor of anatomy at the UNC School of Medicine, a Rhodes Scholar and an honor graduate of the Harvard Medical School.

Dr. Heusner was speaking before medical students at a meeting of the Whitehead Medical Society. The Whitehead Society was organized among UNC medical students in 1908.

The UNC physician warned the students that their work would not be light and that success would not come easily.

"You dare not set a goal for merely getting by, you must set your goal much higher than this. Work is the magic word in medicine as it is in all fields, but it must be done properly. Blind plodding is of little use."

Dr. Heusner outlined three important points of the education process: method, thoroughness and the relationship between the various branches of knowledge.

"Method and system are important within the classroom and, perhaps, even more important on the outside of the room. A certain amount of time should be allotted each day for the study of each subject. Devise the system that suits you the best. Take care of today's tasks today and those of tomorrow will take care of themselves."

The professor stressed the importance of being thorough. He said that above all other virtues, thoroughness will sustain the medical student when the various inevitable problems arise. He also stressed the use of dictionaries and other books by the student, although not necessarily assigned him.

"The various branches of man's knowledge depend upon the others. You cannot master one without mastering many. That is, if you assume man ever masters a given subject. No man stands

alone, he stands on the shoulders of those who went before him. That is why we must not only study the events of today, but of those that took place before our times."

In conclusion, Dr. Heusner offered some advice that was eagerly accepted by the students, at least, in part. "Don't try to work yourselves to death. There are times when you should forget your studies. Take part in the activities of your church. Attend concerts and lectures. If you don't have a hobby, get one. Lay aside your textbooks for the great classical works of literature. These activities shield you from abnormal fatigue and allow you to return refreshed to your job to excel in your various undertakings."

PEDIATRIC CARDIOLOGY COURSE ANNOUNCED

Dr. Edward C. Lambert, Associate Professor of Pediatrics, University of Buffalo School of Medicine, will be visiting professor for a course in Pediatric Cardiology being held at the School of Medicine from January 13 to 15, 1960.

Dr. Ernest Craige, cardiologist, and Dr. Herbert S. Harned, Jr., pedia-

trician, of the local faculty planned the course.

The State Board of Health is providing 30 full-expense scholarships for the course.

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Cancer Cause and Cure Together?

Concerning the current cancer-cranberry controversy, it is interesting to note that cranberries were once used to cure cancer.

Allen H. Moore, Jr. owns an old medical book, dated 1844, that yielded a clue to this early cancer "cure." Moore is the son of Dr. A. H. Moore of Washington, North Carolina, and a second year student here in the University of North Carolina School of Medicine.

In fact it appears to be possible, according to some sources, to contract cancer through the weed killer used on the cranberry plants and also to cure cancer through the use of cranberry juice.

The title of the book is THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. It was published in Philadelphia in 1844. An unknown hand had clipped an article on the cranberry "cure" and had pasted it inside the cover. It reads:

"Apply a poultice of raw cranberries. We have seen it once tried, when the cancer, about an inch or two beneath the surface of the skin, had become as large as a small pullet's egg.

"The cranberries were mashed in a mortar, and placed on, renewing them thrice in 24 hours. In a few days the surface was covered with pustules which filled like the small pox; and became so sore that the poultice was suspended a day or two; after they came off it was applied again, with the same effect; again suspended and renewed, and each time the cancer became softened and diminished in size, until it finally disappeared.—Nearly three years have passed, and it has never troubled the subject again. In this person it was a hereditary disease too, much the most inveterate.

"The virtues of cranberries are but imperfectly known—they have been known to cure a bad sore throat —are very cooling and efficacious for removing inflammation. We have never known them used in bronchitis, but were we afflicted with that complaint it would be the remedy we would try."



Eggs Dare Not Fight With Stones¹



By Frederick Creighton Wellman, M.D.

A Bit of Doggerel Anent Thousands of Our Colleagues, not Praising Their Achievements, Many of Which Are Admirable, But Adverting to the Tyranny Beneath Which Most of Them Are Doomed to Struggle.

In America we doctors are free men and unafraid To give our knowledge, thought and skill to all who seek our aid. Have we ever fully realized the soul-defiling shame The Chino-Russian Communists pour on a doctor's name? A Chinese furnace worker was brought to a hospital, His body almost ninety percent burnt, nearly all Of him a quivering mass of flesh. The surgeons shook Their heads and said that he would die. The Party Line then took Complete charge of the case and said the patient must be cured Because a loss in steel production could not be endured. And then the Staff corrected their imperfect Marxist view And so the patient soon got well and seemed as good as new!2

1 This title is an ancient Chinese proverb.

² See The Fight to Save Steel Worker Ch'iu Ts'u-K'ang's Life, Chinese Medical Journal, Nov. 1958, pp. 414-426. I give a few excerpts taken at random from this account. "For the sake of our steel production we must try every possible means to save our steel workers." "Why we won. A victory of Party leadership, irrefutable proof that the unskilled can lead the skilled." "The outcome of this struggle has proved, once again, that a proletarian Party, and only such a Party, is capable of leading every kind of work, even the extremely exacting science of medicine." "When we speak of the Party's leadership ... we not only mean leadership in political technology... but political guidance of technology... politics can play the guiding role in medical science." "It's true that diseases can be treated by Marxism-Leninism." N.B. The foregoing account was mentioned editorially in the Journal of the A. M. A., Aug. 1, 1959. 1959

See countless other instances where doctors must obey Big Brother Comrade Mao instead of knowledge they betray; If they do not the "Party" of Red China in its wrath Will punish them with prison, with torture or with death.³ If we turn to Russia, mother of this pitiless regime, And Big Brother Comrade Khruschev who would like to have it

That Stalin was too harsh but that Nikita is so kind; Then see how free the Russian doctor is to use his mind. In all the schools of medicine the student must define And memorize their chief subject—the Kremlin Party Line.4 Before he graduates his Government has tied his hands, So he diagnoses cases as his Party Boss commands.⁵ You may follow Adam Smith or be a faint crypto-Marxist, You may be a Christian, Jew, agnostic or an atheist, But let us breathe together thanks to Nature, God or Fate That we are not subservient to a Monolithic State.

Worker, August 17, 1950, p. 2.

Worker, August 14, 1950, p. 2.

5 "Damage to the worker's health is not as serious as economic damages to production."

Soviet official quoted in the New York Times. Nov. 18, 1951. "A doctor must not only be a doctor, but he must also be social minded and understand that in such (industrial) work, as in war work, you do not take losses of life into consideration."

Dr. Paul Dudley White mentions "the punishment of doctors for not keeping sick people at work." Quoted in Field, cited above. As a matter of fact "a doctor who gives workers medical certificates of illness is frequently called into a Commissar's office and made to justify his professional actions." Harvard Project, already cited. "Agents provocateurs: the doctor is afraid, like everyone else, to be discovered and persecuted. The crying woman may be one, who knows?" Field, cited above.

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³ A few examples of Chinese doctors' servility: "In our fight against schistosomiasis we have followed closely the directives of the Central Committee of the Party... Only under the leadership of the Party could eradication of the disease be possible." New Victories on the Antischistomiasis Front. Wei Wen-Po. Chinese Medical Journal, August 1958. "Antiparasitic workers throughout the country shall determinedly carry through the absolute leadership of the Communist Party in science and tecnology, the Party in the leadership and the Party secretaries taking asolute command." All-China Conference on Parasitic Diseases. Shanghai, Nov. 10-16, 1958, p. 520 ff. Even individual doctors published their trembling submission; for instance a prominent surgeon in a technical article writes: "People call me an expert on surgery, but actually I'm only expert on a limited part of surgery. Only the Party can analyze a problem and give over-all leadership." Chinese Med. Journ., Nov., 1958.

4 "The Hippocratic Oath was abolished after the revolution because it symbolizes bourgeois medicine." Medical Ethics and Totalitarianism. G. Schulz, Munich, 1953. "Since the Party is always right, you cannot be a doctor without knowing Marxism-Leninism." Harvard Refugee Interview Project, quoted in Doctor and Patient in Soviet Russia. Field. 1957. Therefore "A clinical lecture must constantly refer to the classics of Marxism-Leninism." What a Clinical Lecture Should Be. Medical Worker, August 17, 1950, p. 2.



HUBERT ASHLEY ROYSTER, M.D. 1871—1959

Dr. Hubert Ashley Royster, born 19 November, 1871, in Raleigh, died there 7 November, 1959, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Born of Mary Finch and Illinois Wisconsin Royster, he followed the learned and academic inheritance of his distinguished family.

Dr. Royster graduated with honor from Wake Forest College in 1891, received his medical degree from Pennsylvania in 1894, and 40 years after his academic degree, his alma mater honored itself and him by conferring a doctorate in science. After an internship at Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh from 1894 to 1895, Dr. Royster returned to Raleigh and entered on the general practice of medicine with his father.

(Continued on next page)

HUBERT ASHLEY ROYSTER

(Continued from preceding page)

His domestic life was enlarged by his marriage, 6 November, 1901, to Louise Page of Princess Anne, Maryland, and their union blessed by the birth and survival of three children, Virginia Page, Hubert Ashley, and Henry Page Royster.

To enumerate the temporal honors that Dr. Royster bore so gracefully is only in part to recognize his stature as a physician, a citizen, and a stimulating personality. Dr. Royster was the first physician in our state to recognize surgery as a specialty, and to his personal sacrifice, limit his practice to that field in 1906. When the American College of Surgeons was founded in 1913, Dr. Royster was one of four charter members from North Carolina. The Southern Surgical Association, now itself venerable and no longer southern, reserved Dr. Royster for its secretary from 1916 through 1925, and as its president in 1926. He was president respectively of the Tri-State Medical Society in 1906 and the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina in 1921; and in 1932 Chairman of the Section on Surgery for the American Medical Association.

Dr. Royster was a founder and surgeon-in-chief for many years of the old St. Agnes Hospital in Raleigh. There, his skill, imagination, and scholar-ship made him a foremost contributor to surgical thought and literature. Among the guests in his Saturday afternoon operative clinics appeared many other notable surgeons of his day: John B. Deaver, Charles McBurney, William S. Halsted, Rudolph Matas, J. M. T. Finney, Charles and William Mayo, to mention a few. Halsted and Royster corresponded and discussed their mutual interest in gallbladder disease and aneurysm. Matas became interested in Royster early in his surgical career. This led to a friendship Dr. Royster recalled with pride and pleasure.

Dr. Royster completed his classic monograph on appendicitis in 1927 and was invited to The Mayo Clinic to hold a symposium. On the way he planned to consult Appleton and Company, his publisher in New York, but was seized with abdominal pain and obliged to detrain in Baltimore. Dr. Finney saw him and removed an inflamed appendix. Finney had been a student in Boston and himself examined by Reginald Fitz at the time Fitz's brilliant pathological description of the disease appeared in 1886.

Dr. Royster was for years consulting surgeon to the North Carolina State Hospital in Raleigh, where observations on the postoperative patient recovery prompted him to recommend early ambulation years before it came into general use.

Dr. Royster was reluctant to discuss his deanship of the first four year medical school of The University of North Carolina which existed in Raleigh from 1902 until 1910. If ever there was a dedicated and unselfish faculty and small but exceptional student body, the school in Raleigh was an example. Mr. Abraham Flexner, with his brittle and ready prejudice, found a compliant and uninformed Chapel Hill administration when he threatened exposure if the Raleigh school were allowed to continue. So the school closed, with nothing to show for the experience but immediate heartache and thinner pockets for all who had carried the financial burden of the school. Only the seventy-six

(Continued on next page)

HUBERT ASHLEY ROYSTER

(Continued from preceding page)

men who earned their degrees lived on to exemplify the soundness of their medical education, several, including Drs. William deB. MacNider, Marshall C. Guthrie, and John A. Ferrell, going on to national and international reputations.

My admiration and respect for Dr. Royster began when he permitted me to observe a breast operation in the old Rex Hospital in the autumn of 1932. While the patient was being anaesthetized and Dr. Royster scrubbed, he gave us in crisp, succinct English the patient's history. As the field was prepared, he called attention to the topographical and physical features of the lesion. On excision biopsy he unhesitatingly recounted the reasons why he thought the tumor to be a benign fibrous and adenomatous affliction rather than cancer.

We accompanied him to the small laboratory at the south end of the hall while Dr. Coy Carpenter of Wake Forest made a frozen section, and he knew from the conviction of experience when he viewed the section and exultantly agreed with Dr. Carpenter's confirmation of his earlier clinical impression. Before the morning was over we knew the Latin derivation of "adenoma," that Dr. Royster had been reading Dickens, and could hardly wait to discover for ourselves Stevenson's *Pulvis et Umbra*, which Dr. Royster so engagingly described.

With Dr. Royster's death we have lost a great teacher, a friend, and a worthy human being. "His death," I overheard Dr. Nathan Womack remark, "unfortunately represents the passing of an era in American surgery."—WARNER WELLS

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HUGH ALEXANDER McALLISTER

Hugh Alexander McAllister, '35, is a native of Lumberton and a graduate of Davidson College and the Duke University School of Medicine.

He is chief of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the

Southeastern General Hospital at Lumberton.

Dr. McAllister is assistant professor of clinical obstetrics and gynecology at the School of Medicine in Chapel Hill. He also serves as consultant in obstetrics and gynecology at both the Scotland County Memorial Hospital in Laurinburg and the Bladen County Memorial Hospital in Elizabethtown.

Dr. McAllister has been responsible for directing Ob-Gyn student and resident teaching in the Southeastern General Hospital since the UNC School of Medicine went into the four year program. He is a district chairman for the UNC Medical Alumni Association.



Born in Lumberton on June 23, 1910, Dr. McAllister completed his B.A. degree at Davidson in 1931. He studied in the UNC Graduate School before taking two years of medical work here and completing his M.D. at Duke University in 1937. He interned at Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital in Washington, D. C., and took his residency at Walter Reed General Hospital. During 1947-48 Dr. McAllister taught in the Ob-Gyn Department of Duke Hospital.

Among his other activities within the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina, he is a past member of the executive council and the cancer committee, and past chairman of the Ob-Gyn section. Currently he serves on the committee on Maternal Welfare. He is also past president and past secretary of the Robeson County Medical Society and past secretary of the Fifth

District Medical Society.

He and Mrs. McAllister, the former Helen Louise Rinde of Washington, D. C., have two children: Hugh A. Jr., age 19, and Elise Forrest, age 14.

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TIHAMER ZOLTAN CSAKY

Tim Csaky joined the faculty of the School of Medicine in 1951 after several years of teaching and research experience in some of the outstanding laboratories of the world. He is now an associate professor in the Department of Pharmacology.



Both his father and grandfather were physicians who practiced medicine in the rural areas of Hungary where Tim was born. During his medical education at the University of Budapest, he spent one year as research fellow with Professor E. Abderhalden at the University of Halle, Germany. After receipt of his M.D. degree from Budapest, he was a member of the Department of Physiology of that school from 1939-1946. During the next five years he did research with Professor A. I. Virtanen, the Nobel Laureate at Helsinki, Finland; with Profes-

sor R. Nilsson at the Microbiology Institute in Upsala, Sweden; and with Dr. J. W. Beard at Duke University, where he did virus research before coming to

(Continued on page 29)

HERBERT SPENCER HARNED IR.

Dr. Harned joined the faculty as an assistant professor of pediatrics of the UNC School of Medicine in June of 1958. He is a native of Philadelphia, married the former Jean Mary Goldfuss of Cincinnati, and they are the par-

ents of three boys: Richard Spencer, Douglas

Alan and Thomas George.

Dr. Harned did his undergraduate work at Yale, graduating in 1942, and his medical degree was awarded by the same institution

three years later.

His internship was served at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1945-46. He served with the Army from 1946 until 1948. He then did several months of private practice. He became an assistant resident of the Children's Hospital of Boston and held a position with that hospital until July of 1950. He was a trainee of the National Heart In-



stitute in the Yale Department of Pediatrics for a year, beginning in July, 1950. Dr. Harned was a research fellow at Yale from 1951 to 1952; an assistant clinical professor from 1952 to 1954 and an assistant professor from 1954

until 1958, at which time he joined this faculty.

Dr. Harned is a member of the Alpha Omega Alpha and the Sigma Xi. He has done considerable research in newborn asphyxia and his writings on this subject have been published in a number of scholarly scientific journals.



ALUMNI NEWS ITEMS

ALUMNI HONORED

Dr. Ralph Garrison, '31, Hamlet, has been elected President of the North Carolina Academy of General Practice.

Other alumni elected to office in the Academy were Dr. Zack Long, '27, Rockingham, a director, and Dr. Amos Johnson, '31, Garland, a delegate to the American Academy for two years with Dr. Glenn Best, '35, Clinton, as an alternate.

CLASS OF 1956

An informal reunion for members of the Class of 1956 was held at the Pines Restaurant in Chapel Hill on Saturday evening, November 6, 1959. Fourteen couples attended, including the following seven couples out-of-town: Lee and Harriett Clark were in North Carolina visiting and were able to join the group. Lee has just been discharged from the Air Force and is now beginning a residency in ophthalmology at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. Jack and Jean Evans came over from Durham, where he is in his last year of E.N.T. residency at McPherson Hospital. Otis and Frances Lowry drove down from Franklinton, where Otis is in general practice. Mann and his date, Clara Barbour, were over from Durham. Milton is a resident in psychiatry at the V. A. Hospital in Durham. He and Clara plan to get married before he enters the Air Force in January of 1960. Doyle and Connie Medders came over from Butner, N. C. Doyle has been

working in the Medical Department of the John Umstead Hospital at Butner since his discharge from the service. Jim and Jo Todd were home in Charlotte on leave from Fort Hood, Texas, and were able to come to Chapel Hill for the reunion. Jim is Chief of the Laboratory at the Fort Hood Army Hospital; he will be out of the Army in the Summer of 1960. Garland and Mary Ann Wampler came down from Burnsville, N. C., where he is in general practice.

The following class members, now residents at Memorial Hospital in Chapel Hill, attended: John and Nat Baggett, Tom Castelloe and date, Bill and Ellyn Easterling, Bill and Anne McLendon, Bob and Marge Murray, Bill and Ginny Wood, and Leonard and Ruth Woodall. John Baggett returned to Chapel Hill this summer from the Army and is an assistant resident in medicine. Tom Castelloe is a resident in orthopedic surgery. Bill Easterling and Leonard Woodall are both residents in obstetrics and gynecology. Bill McLendon is a resident in pathology; Bob Murray is in radiology; and Bill Wood is in medicine. Francis Pepper, who is the chief resident in radiology, and Iverson Riddle, who is a resident in psychiatry, were unable to attend as both were in New York at the time of the reunion. Francis was taking a three-month period of training in pediatric radiology at Babies Hospital in New York City and Iverson was at-

(Continued on page 28)



WITH THE FACULTY

Chancellor William B. Aycock of the University of North Carolina has announced the appointment of four faculty members in the School of Medicine. The appointments were made with the approval of UNC President William C. Friday and the UNC Board of Trustees.

The four new faculty members are: Drs. Doris C. Grosskreutz, Eszter Kokas, Milton L. Miller and Morris A. Lipton.

Dr. Grosskreutz comes here from the University of Texas School of Medicine. She was educated at the University of Illinois and UNC. She will assume her new position on the first of the year as associate professor of surgery in anesthesiology.

Dr. Kokas is now with the Catholic University of Crodoba in Argentina. She was educated at the University of Debrecen in Hungary. She will become an assistant professor of physiology on January 1.

Dr. Miller has already assumed his post here, coming here from the Department of Psychiatry of the Los Angeles County General Hospital. A Harvard University graduate, he was appointed professor of psychiatry.

Dr. Lipton joined the faculty on December 1. His M.D. degree was awarded by the University of Chicago School of Medicine. At present time he is with the Veterans Administration Hospital in Chicago. He was named associate professor of psychiatry.

Several faculty members participated in recent Southern medical meeting in Atlanta.

Drs. Leonard Palumbo, Luther M. Talbert and O. B. Bonner discussed "Carcinoma of the Cervix-Diagnosis, Treatment and Management of Complications."

Dr. John T. Sessions, Jr. gave a talk on "Radioactive I-131 Triolein in Differential Diagnosis of Jaundice," and also participated in a discussion on "Diagnostic Advances in Gastroenterology, True Value and Limitations."

Other participants at the Southern Meeting were: Drs. Robert A. Ross, Kenneth B. Brinkhous, David A. Davis and Harry Brashear.

MEDICINE

Dr. Richard L. Dobson, Assistant Professor of Medicine, addressed a meeting of the Philadelphia Physiological Society on Tuesday, November 17. His topic was "Structure and Function of the Eccrine Sweat Gland."

PEDIATRICS

Dr. J. Arnold, Department of Pediatrics, spoke in Raleigh, N. C. at the recent meeting of the North Carolina Society of Medical Technology of the American Society of Clinical Pathology on "The Future of Tissue Culture."

Dr. Curnen, chairman of the Department of Pediatrics, participated in a panel, "A Discussion Relative to Poliomyelitis Vaccination," at the New England Postgraduate Medical (Continued on page 30)



HOUSE STAFF NOTES

The Chief Residents in Surgery for 1959-60 are Drs. W. Benson Mc-Cutcheon, Jr. (Medical College of Virginia '52) and Hisashi Kajikuri (Kurume University, Kyushu, Japan, '52). Dr. John W. Foust ('55) returned to Chapel Hill in July as a Resident in Otolaryngology after two years in the Philippines with the Air Force. Dr. Rodney McKnight ('55) has begun a Residency in Anesthesiology after having spent two years in the Army at Fort Bragg. Dr. Thomas A. Montgomeray (Medical College of

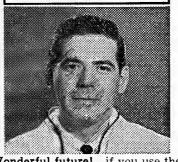
Georgia '55) returned to Chapel Hill from the Service as Resident in Surgery. John, Rodney and Tom had all been Interns and Assistant Residents in Surgery here from 1955-57 before going into Service. Dr. Eugene V. Grace (Michigan '56) is a new Resident in Ophthalmology. The Surgical Interns for 1959-60 are as follows: Drs. Robert J. Demuth (Rochester '59), Stanley R. Nelson (Tulane '59) and William J. Taylor, Jr. (Washington University '59). Dr. John Langley (Duke '55), Resident in General Surgery, is spending this year as a Fellow in Surgical Bacteriology and Pathology. Dr. Carl R. Hartrampf, Jr. (Medical College of Georgia '56) is spending the year in Plastic Surgery under Dr. Erle Peacock.

The Chief Resident in Radiology is Dr. Francis D. Pepper, Jr. ('56). Francis is spending three months this Fall in pediatric radiology at Babies Hospital, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City. The two new First Year Assistant Residents in Radiology are Drs. Herbert F. Johnson (Duke '58) and Robert L. Murray ('56). Bob had a Mixed Internship here in 1956-57 and then spent two years in West Berlin with the Army before returning to Chapel Hill in August of this year.

The Chief Resident in Pediatrics is Dr. Griggs C. Dickson ('55). New First Year Assistant Residents in Pediatrics are Drs. Ann E. Preston (Duke '56), Charles M. Waters (Medical

(Continued on page 30)

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—ALUMNI NOTES—

(Continued from page 25)

tending a conference on child psychiatry. Jerry Bergmanis, who is a resident in neurosurgery, was also unable to attend due to duties at the hospital.

Tentative plans were made for the Class' Fifth Reunion to be held at the time of Medical Alumni Day in March of 1961 and it is hoped that all of the Class will be able to get back to Chapel Hill for that event.

Among those who weren't able to attend the reunion were the following from whom we had a reply. Mark Roberts writes that he is taking a residency in internal medicine at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond. Marvin McCall and Holmes are both in medical residencies at Grady Hospital in Atlanta after having completed their tour of duty in the Army. Leon Pittman is in obstetrics at Grady Hospital in Atlanta. Dick Boyd, who was to be chief resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Grady this year, was called into the Navy and is stationed at Green Cove Springs, Florida. Goley is back at Yale in medicine after two years at the Walter Reed Army Medical Institute of Research, Washington, D. C. Bill Barry is in general practice in Raeford, N. C. John Deyton is in the Navy stationed at Cherry Point, N. C. Dean and Evelyn Jones are living in Charlotte, where Dean is a chief resident in surgery at the Charlotte Memorial Hospital. Tom Payne is finishing his pediatrics residency at the Brooke Army Hospital in San Antonio, Texas, in December and will go on active duty at the U. S. Military Academy Hospital at West Ponit, N. Y. Bill Purcell is living in Charleston, S. C., where he is in a pediatrics residency. Claude Barnhill is in the Navy at New London, Conn. John Ormand is in a resi-

(Continued on next page)



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—ALUMNI NOTES—

(Continued from page 28) dency at the University of Maryland Hospital at Baltimore. Larry Earley is in Bethesda, Maryland; Jim Richards is in New Orleans; and Stan Noell is in Metairie, Louisiana. Bill and Barbara Harris visited Chapel Hill in October, but were not able to stay for the reunion. Bill is still in the Air Force at Denver, but will start his ophthalmology residency at Ohio State in the summer of 1960. Neill Lee also visited Chapel Hill in October but had to return to his Army post in

Dr. Harold L. Brodell, former house staff member (July '54 to July '55) is on active duty as Assistant Chief of Medicine, U. S. Army Hospital, Ft. Leonard Wood, Missouri. He completed his residency training at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, and is planning to go into private

Puerto Rico before the class reunion.

practice in Warren, Ohio. There he will be affiliated with Trumbull Memorial Hospital.

—TIHAMER Z. CSAKY—

(Continued from Page 24)

Chapel Hill. During the academic year 1958-59, he worked in the Institute of Biochemistry at the University of Copenhagen as a John Simon Guggenheim Fellow. For the past several years his principal research interests have concerned the mechanisms of intestinal absorption and other biological transport systems and in his career he has published many scientific papers concerning a variety of subjects.

In 1953, Tim married Miss Susan Dischka, a native of Budapest who was studying political science as a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University. They became American citizens in 1955 and are the parents of two children, Catharina and Karl.



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—HOUSE STAFF NOTES—

(Continued from page 27)

College of South Carolina '58), and Roland E. Schmidt (Chicago '45). The Pediatric Interns are Drs. Martha K. Sharpless ('59) and Eugene E. Gould (State University of New York '59).

-WITH THE FACULTY-

(Continued from page 26)
Assembly Program held in Boston,
Massachusetts, November 3.

Dr. VanWyk, Pediatrics, gave three papers—"Biosynthesis of Adrenal Hormone," "Thyroid Diseases in Childhood," and "Adrenal Disorders in Childhood"—at the recent 11th Postgraduate Assembly of the Endocrine Society held in San Francisco. In addition to the three papers, Dr. VanWyk also participated in a panel on "The Thyroid."

On November 11 and November 18, Dr. Chamberlin, Pediatrics, spoke at Watts Hospital, Durham, N. C., on "Neurological Problems Peculiar to Children."

November 13-14, 1959, Drs. J. Arnold, M. Arnold, Chamberlin, Curnen, Harned, MacKinney, Scott, and Summer attended the meetings of the North Carolina Pediatric Society at Sedgefield Inn, Greensboro, N. C. Dr. Curnen was program chairman for the meeting this year.

PHYSIOLOGY

Drs. J. H. Ferguson, chairman of the Department of Physiology, and R. H. Wagner of the Pathology Department attended the meetings of the Protein Foundation in Cambridge, Massachusetts on November 16 and 17. Dr. Ferguson was on the Advisory Committee of the Harvard Commission on Plasma Fractionation and Related Processes.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Dr. William L. Fleming, Departmental Chairman, Preventive Medicine, has been elected president of the Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine. He was elected at a meeting of the association in Atlantic City, N. J.

He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the ATPM for a number of years. He succeeds Dr. Rodney Beard of Stanford University as head of the association.

The association was formed in 1954 and grew out of an informal organization started in 1942 known as the Conference of Professors of Preventive Medicine.

PSYCHIATRY

Dr. George S. Ham, Professor and Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, attended the Second Annual Institute on Clinical Teaching in Chicago, Illinois sponsored by the Association of American Medical Colleges on October 28, 1959. At this meeting Dr. Ham presented a paper entitled, "The Teaching Potential of a Non-Teaching Hospital."

Dr. Lucie Jessner, Professor of Psychiatry at the UNC School of Medicine, gave a lecture on "Anorexia Nervosa" at the Indiana University Medical Center in Indianapolis, on Wednesday, November 4, 1959.

Dr. Harley C. Shands of the Department of Psychiatry was appointed by Governor Hodges to the State Prison Commission for a four-year term to expire in June 1963. Dr Shands was sworn into office in Governor Hodges's office on October 9, 1959. He had previously worked with the Commission and presented an investigatory report on psychiatric problems of felons in the state prisons in September 1958.

SURGERY

President Dwight D. Eisenhower has appointed Dr. Warner Wells re-(Continued on next page)

—WITH THE FACULTY—

(Continued from page 30)

gent of the National Library of Medicine. The National Library began during the last century as the Army Medical Library. It later became known as the Library of the Surgeon General's Office and following that the Armed Forces Medical Library. Last year the name was changed to the National Library of Medicine. It is the world's most outstanding medical library and now a unit of the U. S. Public Health Service.

PHARMACOLOGY

Dr. Billy Baggett, Associate Professor of Pharmacology, will do research at the University of Sydney in Sydney, Australia, for a year. He will be working with Professor C. W. Emmens. Dr. Baggett and his family will sail from California in October.

Dr. Thomas C. Butler, Professor and Head of the Department of Pharmacology, is on a six-months' leave of absence to work in the National Cancer Institute at Bethesda, Maryland. He will return to the University of North Carolina in March, 1960.

Dr. T. Z. Csaky, Associate Professor, delivered a paper entitled "Effect of Ionic Environment on the Active Intestinal Sugar Transport," at the 11th Autumn Meeting of the American Physiological Society in Urbana, Illinois.

Dr. Fred W. Ellis, Associate Professor, and Dr. Thomas C. Butler attended the Fall Meeting of the Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics in Miami, Florida. Dr. Ellis delivered a paper entitled "Plasma Levels of 17-hydroxy-corticosteroids During Ethanol Intoxication in Dogs." Dr. Butler was Chairman of a program on Drug Metabolism.

Dr. William J. Murray has been appointed Instructor in the Department

of Pharmacology. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin in June, 1959.

ATLANTA ALUMNI MEETING HELD

Some 60 persons attended the meeting of medical alumni in Atlanta, Georgia on November 17. The meeting was held in connection with the annual sessions of the Southern Medical Association. A social hour and dinner were held at the Piedmont Driving Club. Dr. Sam A. Wilkins, '36, of the Emory University Clinic served as chairman of the committee on arrangements and as master of ceremonies for the dinner meeting.

Speakers were Dr. R. A. Ross, '20, Chairman of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Dr. Kenneth B. Geddie, '19, President of the Medical Alumni Association, and Dr. W. Reece Berryhill, '25, Dean of the Medical School.

MICROSCOPE GIVEN SCHOOL

Dr. John W. Deyton, Jr., '56, of Havelock, North Carolina, recently presented the Medical School the microscope which he used while attending UNC. The instrument, in excellent condition, will be made available to students needing financial assistance with their medical education. By his gift Dr. Deyton will over the years save a number of students from having to purchase a microscope costing from \$200 to \$300. From the long range viewpoint one sees what a valuable gift is one microscope to the Medical School.



DATES FOR YOUR CALENDAR

MEDICAL ALUMNI DAY IS WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1960

The following classes have been invited to plan reunions in connection with Alumni Day: 1910, '14, '15, '16, '35, '39, '40, '41, '51 and '55.

MEDICAL PARENTS' DAY IS SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1960

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Research Project (see page 11)

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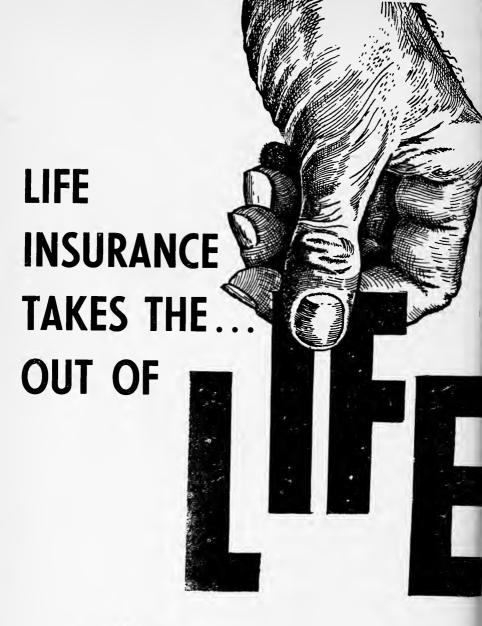
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of the School of Medicine of the University of North Carolina

Published in cooperation with the Whitehead Medical Society and the Medical Foundation of North Carolina, Inc.

Vol. VII February, 1960 No. 3

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COVER: Senior medical student John Tayloe, Jr., on the right, working on a research project with Dr. John Langley, Fellow in Surgical Bacteriology.

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A Message from The Dean's Office

January is traditionally a time for taking inventory. When the suggestion was made that the Dean's Page for this issue be used for some comments on extension and continuation education activities of the school, the thought presented itself that it would be helpful to do more than just enumerate data on recent programs and plans for the immediate future, and to consider broadly some of the challenges, shortcomings, and achievements in this area.

The main outlines of our continuation education program are well known. The oldest, and still perhaps the most significant, feature is the series of extension courses held in various sections of the state in cooperation with local medical societies. Following a tremendous surge of interest and attendance in the years immediately after World War II these have settled down to a fairly stable level. Courses consisting of six weekly sessions are held in two communities simultaneously in the fall, in the winter, and in the spring, making six in all. Courses are sponsored annually in three communities, and the other three localities have changed from year to year, depending on requests from local medical groups. The usual pattern of programs covers a variety of subjects in medical, pediatric, surgical, and gynecological-obstetrical fields, and specific topics are usually suggested by representative physicians from the area from which attendance will be drawn. Three sessions present visiting out-of-state speakers, two, faculty members of the University of North Carolina, and one, a faculty member of one of the other medical schools in the state.

Courses during the 1958-1959 academic year were held in Morganton. Asheville, First District (Ahoskie, Edenton and Elizabeth City), New Bern, Raleigh, and Goldsboro. Courses were held again last fall in Asheville and Morganton. During January and February courses are being conducted in Edenton for the First District and in Rocky Mount-Roanoke Rapids, and, during March and April they will be held in Elkin and Hickory-Statesville.

In addition to the extension courses, a considerable number and variety of programs are held at the medical school. These vary from year to year, but two which have become more or less established are the annual School of Medicine Symposium in late November and the seminar on occupational health, developed in cooperation with the Occupational Health Committee of the North Carolina Medical Society, held in early February. Total enrollment for courses in extension and at Chapel Hill during 1958-1959 was 583.

During the present year other programs held or planned include a seminar on Reconstructive Nasal Surgery Based on Physiological Principles, a three-day course in pediatric cardiology, January 13-15, supported by scholarships from the State Board of Health, and a seminar in April on alcoholism, in cooperation with the North Carolina Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program.

A very significant achievement with regard to the annual symposia has been the development of a program format featuring informal panels and small group teaching centered around actual patients, synopses of whose cases are

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sent ahead of time to advance registrants. This format has been quite popular with the physicians who attend.

Comprehensive evaluation of the program of continuation education must take into account a number of factors, including number and excellence of the programs themselves, success as judged by attendance, other postgraduate opportunities available to the physicians of the area, and a consideration of the needs, both expressed and unexpressed, that are not being met. It has been the basic philosophy of the school that beyond the annual Symposium, which has important implications of public relations and prestige, the greatest need for programs at Chapel Hill is for intensive courses on specific, relatively narrow subjects. The programs for the current year follow this thesis, and they also illustrate another important feature; several are developed in cooperation with some other organization or agency. There seems to be a real opportunity for further development of collaboration between the school and professional societies and other agencies, and we hope there may be expansion of this kind of cooperative efforts.

The extension programs, on the other hand, are designed to meet a somewhat broader need for refresher courses by practicing physicians and to appeal to larger numbers of them. The largely didactic approach used does not satisfy us, but efforts to get away from this have been only equivocally successful. Ideas and suggestions for making these more interesting and effective are always welcome.

While attendance at postgraduate programs has been encouraging, when viewed in the light of the number who need these educational experiences, it is evident there is much to be desired. One of the things which impresses one who has the opportunity to get around to the various postgraduate sessions, symposia and other courses available to physicians of the state is that there are a number of very interested, active physicians who attend many such occasions, but that there must be a large number who rarely or never attend. This large group constitutes a challenge, both to the school and to the profession in the state. The school is trying to develop new approaches—one of these will be described below—but the active help of physicians and local medical groups can be of great help.

One factor which limits postgraduate efforts and continues to cause concern is the fact that there is no appropriation for this activity, making it necessary for the program as a whole to be financially self-supporting. This makes it difficult to experiment with new kinds of programs whose financial success is uncertain, and handicaps efforts to meet particular needs which involve only a few physicians. Particularly distressing is the resulting inability to consider courses in the less populous communities and sections where needs are often greater. Efforts to secure financial support beyond tuition receipts

The Medical School would like to have more requests from local medical societies or groups of societies for extension programs. We would particularly encourage groups of societies to join in regular annual sponsorship of a program, with the site being changed from year to year if this seems desirable, but with all groups participating actively each year. For such collaboration to be successful it is important that the planning session of the local program committee and representatives of the Medical School be held nine to twelve months before the program begins, and this requires official consideration and

have been unsuccessful to date but will be continued.

represented by one or more members who have had the opportunity to get

suggestions of topics and speakers from their colleagues.

A sheet of information and instructions has been prepared by the Office of Continuation Education for the use of local sponsoring groups. This outlines the respective responsibilities of the sponsoring societies and the school, and lists some of the techniques which have proved successful in promoting attendance and interest.

Since loss of time and difficulty of getting away often keep physicians from attending postgraduate courses, the Medical School is actively exploring the possibility of use of two-way FM radio for putting on weekly programs at an hour when the physicians of a community can conveniently gather at the hospital or other convenient central point. Such programs have been quite successful in at least two other areas. The University's FM station provides a ready-made facility, although some improvements will be needed to give it greater range. In the areas where these programs have been carried out a receiver-transmitter is set up in a central location in each participating community, and by this means the local groups not only receive the program, but have the opportunity to participate by questions and comments.

As soon as some indication can be secured of the possible interest in such programs, necessary funds for implementing them will be sought, and actual

planning will be begun with interested local groups.

To summarize: The continuation education program is showing healthy growth, but there is need for reaching many more physicians than are being reached at present. The School is constantly striving to improve its program and to develop new approaches which will have wide appeal. The physicians of the state have an opportunity and a responsibility to participate more actively in developing new approaches and in promoting more widespread participation, and their cooperation is earnestly sought.

William P. Richardson, M. D. Assistant Dean for Continuation Education



Visiting lecturer speaks to Morganton physicians.

On Medical Education

By Dr. Carl V. Moore*

At the beginning, we should place squarely on the table the fact that people in general have been fairly critical of medical education: it costs too much, the period of training is too long, we are not turning out enough doctors, and are jealously perpetuating a relative shortage so that physicians' incomes can be kept high. The amount of bitterness generated in the minds of those who make these accusations is at times intense. Then there is the concern of medical educators themselves—concern that our curriculum is too rigid and inflexible, that students are not permitted the normal graduate school practice of a fair amount of freedom in the choice of subjects, that we cram too much factual material into students without developing their ability to think and to judge, that our graduates don't remain students for life and become overly preoccupied with the material things in our existence, and that even in our postgraduate training, hamstrung in part by the stultifying requirements of specialty boards, we are slow to adapt to developments so that we can really make the future ours. These are among the things which have caused some schools to increase their enrollments radically without a comparable increase in faculty and/or facilities, to cause others to explore ways to shorten the period of training, and have led nearly all to experiment with the curriculum.

One sees no way to lessen the cost of medical education if standards are to be preserved—indeed, the cost will rise even more. Recently, the so-called Bayne-Jones Committee, appointed to study the impact of federal research funds on medical schools, reported that 12 to 20 new medical schools will have to be formed by 1970 if the number of graduates is to keep pace with our growing population. That may seem like a large assignment for the next 10 years, but surely our gross national income will grow as the population grows so that our economy should be able to support such an increase. The increased output of doctors just must come from new schools rather than from a blow-up of

^{*} Dr. Carl V. Moore is Professor of Medicine, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Moore addressed a Conference on Fourth Year Teaching held at Southern Pines, N. C., Jan. 16-18, 1959. The Conference was sponsored by the Department of Medicine, U.N.C. School of Medicine.

existing enrollments or our standards will fall to a level where we shall certainly lose our present preeminent position. Those who criticize our present enrollments have not been properly cognizant of the great growth in postgraduate education since the war, and of the increased growth that load has placed on medical school faculties. At present, for instance, there are more fellows and house officers at Washington University than there are undergraduate medical students—and we are certainly not unique in this regard. Universities and medical schools, as a matter of fact, must assume a greater responsibility for this postgraduate education tional program. It is not properly a function of hospitals as is the case too frequently at the present time. When, furthermore, we have worried about the length of postgraduate training—about the fact that it takes too long before a man is able to do the thing he has been trained to do-we tend to forget an almost unique feature of postgraduate medical education. During this period, a man is doing what he was trained to do, often with a high degree of responsibility and autonomy, but merely doing it under supervision. The emotional sense of fulfillment is usually not lacking in a resident in the hospital or a research fellow in the laboratory. He is making a contribution while he learns—and he knows that. If we could find some way to compensate him adequately for the contribution he is making, so that he could support his family, there would be little resentment over the time required for training.

Let me now turn to the major area of our concern: undergraduate medical education. Last night we discussed the kind of student we wanted to attract to medical school. Most lay people would regard that as a rather peculiar discussion when so much publicity has been given to the competition for admission to medical schools. The fact remains, however, that a significant number of the students now being admitted don't have the capabilities we would like to see in our students. And the competition for the good men will become more intense. Chemistry, physics, and engineering are being made increasingly challenging in our technicological society to the scientifically oriented young man. We have to upgrade, or just maintain, not lower, the intellectually attractive aspects of medicine and of medical education if we are to remain vigorous competitors for the best brains.

The experiments with medical curriculum represent a healthy sign, but we must guard against believing that change alone is to be equated with improvement. Some of these programs

have introduced clinics into the freshman year to help motivate those students who tire of waiting after their entry for their first clinical contact. There is the inherent danger here of doing the obvious-of showing the freshman a patient with diabetes and saying by implication at least: see, there really is reason to learn about carbohydrate and fat metabolism. Now be good little boys, run back to the biochemistry laboratory, and work like the devil. I have a nephew who is currently a sophomore at one of the great medical schools in this country. As a freshman, he and his classmates were each assigned a pregnant woman at term. They were to go into the patient's home to observe the impact of the baby on the household, the growth and development of the baby. His response to that was: "great scott, do they think I grew up and live in a vacuum? I can observe these things when my sisters, when my friends have babies. This is a wasteful loss of time. Once in my life I take biochemistry, yet must fritter away valuable time during that period doing obvious things." In these two illustrations, I don't mean to pass judgment on these two curricular alterations. Both can be vigorously defended by their proponents. But I do suggest that we ask ourselves pretty frankly if we know what we are doing, if we make as certain as we should that our judgments are responsible acts before we make our shifts. This morning, the reaction of many people to the tape recordings of a sorry example of history taking is that perhaps we should follow the lead of some schools to introduce history taking and interviews into the freshman year. That, however, can be done only at the sacrifice of something else. We need, rather, to make our teaching more efficient. Students take enough histories now; our purpose can be better served by guiding them to do a better job within the present framework of their activities.

Anything done, for instance, at the sacrifice of time or effort in biochemistry is a sad loss. This is a biochemical era. The advancements in biochemistry are proceeding at a phenomenal pace. They are certain to alter greatly our concepts of disease and disease mechanisms. We have talked several times about how rapidly information has changed during the past two decades. It is my guess that the biochemical advances currently being made will have impacts on medical knowledge that will make the changes of the last two decades seem like a mighty slow walk. The day is not far distant when our present postgraduate activities must be curtailed so that room can be made for additional biochemical training. Our current house officers, sensing this need already, have requested and are receiving a course in enzymology

from our biochemistry department. The American College of Physicians has scheduled for its next meeting a symposium on DNA and RNA synthesis.

Before leaving the subject of curricular change, I should like to make one comment about the admirable efforts to provide greater integration in our teaching. The practice of spoon feeding has been deplored several times during the past 24 hours. Let me suggest that it is a thrilling educational experience for a student to make integrations of knowledge on his own. I can remember my daughter's excitement when she discovered how certain material in a course in philosophy could be correlated with other things being presented in sociology. We can spoon feed also in providing this integration served nicely on a silver platter instead of giving students the intellectual satisfaction and thrill of being able to discover the integration on their own.

There seemed to be rather general agreement today that a teacher or an educational program should teach students how to accumulate data, should teach thoroughness and encourage inquisitiveness by example and attitude, should provide practice under guidance in the evaluation of data, and should guide students in the accumulation of information through their own work. On all these counts, I am in agreement, but would like to make three comments.

- 1. Full time teachers of medicine have quite correctly tried to emphasize pathogenesis and mechanisms of disease. With this kind of teaching, the student is trained to think about the pathophysiologic or psychophysiologic processes responsible for signs and symptoms. That certainly has been a significant and valuable advance. Our British colleagues say "Bravo—your students are perhaps ahead of ours in this regard, but they have never really learned how to examine patients." Their criticism is in part justified. We don't need to worship at the foot of the stethescope, the palpating hand, or the percusion hammer. Without spending any more time at it, however, we can *insist on precision* so that students really do develop eyes that see, hands that feel, and ears that hear. In this area, we need to recapture some lost ground.
- 2. We can help accomplish the educational aims listed above by developing in students the habit of reading about their patients. In that way, the process of accumulating information and of keeping abreast of new developments

becomes a continuing practice. I remember well the story told by one medical educator of the impact made on him by the following experience. At the first meeting of his freshman class in a European medical school, the class was greeted by a distinguished, bearded professor who entered with an arm full of books. After putting them on the lecture table and surveying the class over his glasses, he roared twice: "I know nothing!" Then, after a dramatic pause, he continued, patting the books: "But gentlemen, when I need information, I know where and how to get it." We miss a great opportunity to guide students in their acquisition of information in our outpatient teaching. When a student works up a new patient, he presents him to his preceptor who evaluates the mediical problem with the student and agrees on what additional information should be obtained. We have in our discussions today, largely been asking ourselves how this phase of out-patient work can be improved. But almost every out-patient service I know about—including our own—falls down miserably on what should regularly be the second part of that process. After the additional data have been obtained, a second session should be held between the student and the perceptor for final evaluation, but during the interim the student should have done extensive reading about the problem in texts, monographs, and current literature. In failing to insist on this, we fail to push the student as hard as he should be pushed and miss the opportunity to help him establish for himself an invaluable habit. Let me say here also that the part-time teacher, the practitioner, has a great contribution to make particularly in the out-patient teaching program. He can bring to students an entirely different kind of experience and point of view. When he demonstrates his acuteness of observation, his ability to go to the heart of a clinical problem, and his own efforts at digging into the literature, he makes an indelible impression. The special training, experience, and abilities of part-time men should complement those of the full-time teacher very neatly.

3. The most important single change in our teaching method during the past decade has been the development of the summer research fellowships which provide students with a stipend of \$500 to \$600 / summer. If the stu-

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dent by working 1, 2, or 3 summers comes up with publishable results, that is splendid, but the merits of the program don't depend on such accomplishments. What better way is there to teach him how to gather data accurately, to analyze data statistically, and to learn to form a balanced judgment from what he has observed? To me this is by all odds the greatest advance we have made in our teaching program. Last summer more than half of our own total student body spent the summer working on a program in someone's laboratory. I think these boys will be better prepared in practice to judge the validity of the information they accumulate, better able to evaluate critically what they read. A few of them also will become enough enamored by the laboratory to want a full-time career in academic medicine. We shall need them if there are to be 12 to 20 new schools formed during the next 10 years.

Lastly, I would like to return to a subject that was touched on lightly last night—the question as to whether we should try to guide students into certain channels: general practice, specialized practice, preclinical areas, research. It would seem proper to call to the attention of students special opportunities created by temporary shortages or advantages in any area of discipline. Otherwise it would seem an error to fiddle too much. If we succeed in making a real student out of the man, he will have a significant contribution to make to society and should be permitted, without pressure, to decide for himself what road he wants to travel.

I feel like ending these comments with an apology because I realize that most of what has been said is prosaic. At best the statement is only an expression of one man's reactions and each of you should really be entitled to the same privilege. This will be my last opportunity to thank all of you for your friendly welcome and the chance to join you as a member of the faculty for a week. It has been a thoroughly enjoyable and a profitable experience. Dr. Burnett keeps urging me to be critical, but I have no criticism to offer. It is obvious that the Department of Medicine is an amazingly alert, young, active, and productive group.

Several years ago, I heard a famous teacher bemoan to a small group that his truly excellent medical school was going completely to pot. My reaction was that as long as the faculty at an institution considered by many as perhaps the best medical school

in the world was that critical of itself, we had nothing to worry about. Our whole system of medical education in this country has very few peers, and many people feel that none greater has ever been devised. It would be nice to keep it there in its present preeminent position. The critical look which you and most other faculties are having at their programs is a mighty healthy sign. There should and must be changes, perhaps even rapid change. Let us hope we have the wisdom to retain what is great about our present system and use it as a foundation on which to build tomorrow.

HOUSE STAFF NOTES

Dr. John Langley, Fellow in Surgical Bacteriology, recently spent a week at Cincinnati General Hospital visiting the surgical research laboratories of Dr. W. A. Altemuer.

Dr. A. S. ("Smitty") Lineberger, Assistant Resident in Pathology, attended a week-long symposium on forensic pathology at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D. C., in January.

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An Adventure in South Germany

or

The XIIth Congress of the International Society for Personal Medicine

bу

JOHN B. GRAHAM, M.D.*

Last summer I was invited to participate in a small international meeting on the nomenclature of Blood Clotting Factors in Switzerland. The previous summer I had toured Europe and had no particular zeal for retracing my steps. On the other hand, it seemed a pity to go to so much trouble and travel so far solely to attend one meeting. I decided, therefore, to try to meet a Swiss physician in whom I had been interested for several years. The reason I wanted to visit him is a side issue, but it might be of interest to the readers of the Bulletin. I think it is entirely possible that none of them have ever heard of the man, especially in view of the circuitous route I traveled in becoming aware of him myself.

In our present cultural situation, one who thinks begins asking himself ultimate questions. In recent years, I have been examining the answers suggested by various metaphysical systems, most recently the existentialists. In the course of these excursions, the "I-Thou" philosophy of Martin Buber has swum into my awareness. A philosopher friend who knows of this interest gave me a book several years ago. The book, a sort of poor man's Buber, titled *The Meaning of Persons*, was written by a Swiss doctor, Dr. Paul Tournier of Geneva. I was very much taken with both the book and the personality of the writer and was certain that my Swiss trip could be turned to advantage by visiting him.

When I wrote Dr. Tournier of my wish to see him, he replied that he would not be in Geneva while I was to be in Switzerland but in South Germany at Bad Boll, a small village between Stuttgart and Munich. He would be attending the annual Congress of the International Society for Personal Medicine, and suggested

^{*} Professor of Pathology, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina.

that I plan to attend also. This invitation was exciting, because Dr. Tournier had referred many times in his book to the meetings of this international group.

I arrived in Bad Boll to find the conference meeting in a center owned and operated by the German Evangelical church. This meeting place, called by them an Evangelical Academy, is very famous, I learned, and representative of a post-war development among European Christians. Since World War II, the German Protestant churches have expressed their guilt over.



Evangelical Academy at Bad Boll, Germany.

Nazism by trying to develop strong lay Christian movements. (This movement has been a post-war phenomenon also in France and Scotland.) The German Evangelical church has built 18 or 20 of these "academies" throughout Germany since 1945 and runs conferences periodically for laymen. In these conferences laymen discuss the implications of their religion with respect to their vocations. I discovered from the bulletin board that there had been meetings of railway conductors, lawyers, newspapermen, labor union officials and politicians in the weeks just prior to my arrival.

The countryside around Bad Boll is lovely, rolling hills reminiscent of our Piedmont, but more heavily settled and carefully tended. The weather was brisk; the food was good; and the accommodations were superb. One feature of this center which I have never seen at Montreat or Buck Hill Falls was circulation of a wine list by the management each evening.

The International Society for Personal Medicine is the child of Dr. Tournier. Membership requirements are simple; one merely attends. Most members are Continentals, mainly physicians. Tournier's mission is to try to stimulate and prepare the physicians of Europe to act in the role of personal counselors. There is a great need for such help in Europe today, apparently much more so than in this country. Depersonalization is further advanced and human relations more impaired there, as suggested so vividly in the novels of Franz Kafka.

The people attending the meeting were catholic in many ways. There were 12 Swiss, 19 Germans, 26 French, 5 Dutch, 2 Norwegians, 1 Japanese, 4 Italians, and 2 Americans plus families in some instances. (The other American had come and gone before I arrived.) The Norwegians understood German and English, but not French. The Japanese understood English and some German, but not French. I am essentially monolingual. Because of these handicaps, the Norwegians, the Japanese and I usually sat together in a corner with a couple of interpreters. The Dutch and Swiss, of course, spoke their own languages plus English, French, and German, and the French and Germans mostly spoke both languages.

The meeting was also catholic from the standpoint of professional backgrounds. There were general practitioners, internists, orthopedic surgeons, psychiatrists, social workers, philosophers, nurses, physio-therapists, even a couple of ministers. From the faith standpoint there were members of the various reformed churches, the Roman Catholic church, atheists, philosophers, and a few Communists. (I noticed that whenever two Frenchmen began disagreeing they eventually began shouting. There are apparently very strong differences of opinion between Marxian and bourgeois French, particularly on the subject of "work" which was the theme of the meeting.)

The meeting itself was stimulating and different from any other I have attended. I was literally welcomed with open arms, not as the stranger I was, but as an old friend. Everyone went out of his way to make me feel at home. All comments were made in either French or German, which placed me at a considerable disadvantage. (On one occasion a Dutch physician indicated his linguistic virtuosity by acting as his own translator and giving each paragraph successively in French, German and English!) Whenever I entered the room a personal translator magically showed up at my elbow. Because all remarks were made either in

French and German with a pause for translation into the other, one had the opportunity to listen and think during the discussions.

The daily schedule was rigorous. Chapel was at 7:45 and breakfast from 8:00-8:30. From 9-10 o'clock each day Dr. Tournier gave a Biblical interpretation of some of the issues being studied by the conference. From 10-12 o'clock an invited formal presentation was given. Following lunch, there was a siesta ending in tea at 4:00 and an afternoon session from 4:30 till 6:00. Following supper there was a special presentation of some sort which lasted until about 10:00, when the wine list circulated for night-caps.

The theme of the four day conference was "Man and his Work." The first day was devoted to the theme "Work as Man's Mandate, Risk, and Chance." This was handled by a philosopher named Durckheim from Freiburg. He had an interesting view of work, having lived in Japan for some years and picked up a thin Zen Buddhist overlay. The next day Arnold Muggli, the Swiss efficiency expert who controlled the Swiss food supply during the war, spoke on the theme "The Dehumanizing of Modern Work." On the third day Dr. Lindeboom, Professor of Medicine at the Free University of Amsterdam, spoke on "Work as the Cause of Illness." The fourth day Mademoiselle Suzanne Fouche, a very remarkable crippled Frenchwoman who has organized a system of rest homes for rehabilitation of injured French workers, spoke on "The Therapeutic Role of Work."

I missed the first evening meeting, being en route from Geneva. I was told that everybody had been dreading it. This group has met together for twelve years and mostly know each other pretty well. Tournier had, therefore, decided on a new opening gambit to shake them up. Each person when standing to introduce himself the first night was to state why he had chosen his profession. It must have been a very interesting, though traumatic evening.

Dr. Paul Tournier proved to be the interesting person I had expected. He is a deeply dedicated Christian with broad knowledge of the Christian religion and the Bible, tremendous interest in people, and a marvelous sense of humor. Although his English is very broken (almost as bad as my French) we managed to communicate many things to each other (I think).

I met some wonderful people, and had quite a stimulating time. The group meets next in August 1960 in Bossey, Switzerland at the conference center of the World Council of Churches. The 1960 meeting will be easier for persons like me, because there will be simultaneous translation. Tournier pointed out, however, that this instrumentation introduces an undesirable impersonal note into human discourse. On the other hand, translating successively into more than 2 languages also impedes discourse.

One outgrowth of the 1959 meeting was the decision to publish an international journal (out of Holland) covering the fields of medicine and religion. Prof. Lindeboom is to be the chief editor and the name of the journal is to be: "Ministerium Medici."

Since returning home, I have learned that translations of two of Dr. Tournier's eight books are selling very well in this country.* There is a good deal of excitement in church circles over the possibility that he may come to the United States this year. Although this is not yet definite, there seems to be a good chance that he will do so either in the Spring or Fall of 1960. If he does, he will probably visit North Carolina and Chapel Hill, and it is possible that those who are interested will have an opportunity of talking to him.

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Famous Patients

2. James Phipps and the Dairy-Maid

James Phipps, age eight, was perfectly healthy, yet he sat uneasily in the dispensary as the doctor examined Sarah Nelmes, a dairy-maid, who worked on a nearby farm in the rural area of Gloucestershire, England. For several days Sarah had had some sores on her right hand, and Dr. Edward Jenner, in his slow and deliberate manner, examined each of the five lesions carefully. They re-



EDWARD JENNER

sembled large blisters, but were more grayish in color and had depressed centers, covered by brownish crusts. All of them were surrounded by a faint red inflammatory halo. The largest measured over an inch in diameter.

Dr. Jenner immediately recognized them as cowpox and went ahead with his plan. With a lancet he gingerly pricked the side of the lesion which appeared to contain the most fluid, and as the thick, gray liquid oozed forth, he sucked it into a goosequill.

Then he carried the quill to where James was waiting. After explaining to the boy what he intended to do, Jenner took another lancet and made two scratches on James' upper arm, each about half an inch long, and carefully

dripped the liquid from the quill onto them. A few minutes later James was allowed to leave. The doctor followed him carefully for the next few days and recorded that "on the seventh day he complained of uneasiness in the axilla, and on the ninth he became a little chilly, lost his appetite, and had a slight headache. During the whole of the day he was perceptibly indisposed and spent the night with some degree of restlessness, but on the day following he was perfectly well." Sores developed at the site of vaccination similar to those on Sarah's hand.

The conclusion of the experiment did not come until six weeks later when the child's arm was again scratched and this time some liquid removed from a smallpox vesicle was smeared on the area. This was not so terrifying a procedure as it might at first seem, for it represented the ancient practice of innoculation that had been used for centuries in certain parts of the world to avoid epidemic smallpox. As Jenner had hoped, James developed no reaction to the procedure at all.

So at last, in the spring and summer of 1796, the accuracy of the country superstition which said that cowpox protected against smallpox was established by experiment. Jenner had pondered this problem for over a quarter of a century before carrying out the experiment, despite the impatient advice that John Hunter, his teacher and friend, had given many years before: "Don't think, try it."

Fortunately, this was before the reign of statistics, and most of the medical profession was convinced of the value of vaccination on the basis of this slender evidence, together with a few more observations made by Jenner in other

patients. Thus in England alone, according to government calculations made a few years later, vaccination saved 40,000 lives annually.

In 1803 the business of the British Empire halted while the House of Commons debated what amount should be awarded to Jenner for his services to his country. With the admonition of one leader, "Vote, gentlemen, for your gratitude will never equal the amount of the service rendered," he was given 10,000 pounds, less taxes. A few years later he received another 20,000 pounds, tax free.

James Phipps received nothing from the government for his services. But in addition to his temporary immunity to smallpox, which was no mean gift, Dr. Jenner in later years built a small house for him. Such an act of generosity from physician to patient is almost unknown in medical annals.

Dr. James Watts, '33, has been named special assistant to the secretary of Health Education and Welfare for Ageing. Secretary of H.E.W., Arthur S. Fleming, created the new post and asked Dr. Watts to fill it. It will be additional duty for Dr. Watts who continues as director of the National Heart Institute.

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DR. WALTER HOLLANDER JR.

As many other young physicians, Dr. Hollander's education was halted by World War II. On completing his undergraduate work at Haverford Col-



lege in 1943, he entered the Navy, serving three years as an electronic engineering officer. He entered Harvard Medical School in 1946 and was graduated, cum laude, with an M.D. degree in 1950.

He was an intern in internal medicine and assistant resident at Presbyterian Hospital in New York during 1951-53. During the following year he was senior resident in medicine (endocrinology and metabolism) at the Boston VA Hospital. At the same time he was an assistant in medicine at the Boston University School of Medicine and the Harvard Medical Service of the Boston City Hospital.

Dr. Hollander came to the UNC School of Medicine in 1954 as a U. S. Public Health Service Research

Fellow in Medicine. In 1956 he was named an instructor in medicine and the following year was promoted to assistant professor.

The Baltimore native was named Markle Scholar in Medical Science in 1958. This is considered one of the highest honors for promising young men in the field of academic medicine.

Dr. Hollander's honors also include Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha Omega Alpha and the Harvard National Scholarship. He is a member of numerous honorary and professional societies and is the author of some two dozen articles in professional journals.

ASSUMES NEW POST

On January 11, Dr. John L. Watters, '50, became medical director of J. B. Roerig and Co., a division of Charles Pfizer and Co. His new address is 800 Second Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

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ALUMNI NEWS ITEMS

William L. London, IV, '55, has completed his tour of duty with the Navy and is now back at the Children's Medical Center, Boston, to continue a residency.

Garland E. Wampler, '56, is in practice in Burnsville, North Carolina.

Richard V. Liles, '57, wrote at Christmastime from Japan; he is having an interesting time while in military service.

James N. Slade, '57, completed his

internship at Presbyterian Hospital in Pittsburgh. He is now in the Army and is Chief of Physical Examination and X-ray Section at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Joel D. Conner, '57, presently in Charleston, South Carolina, has accepted an appointment as resident in obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Georgia for next year.

Luther S. Nelson ("Sully"), '58, opened his office for general practice in Ayden, North Carolina, in December.

FACULTY MEMBERS HONORED

Dr. John Robert Kernodle, Clinical Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at UNC from Burlington, North Carolina, and Mr. Rodney M. Ligon, Jr., assistant director, Institute of Government, and instructor of a course in legal medicine at U.N.C. Medical School have been awarded Distinguished Service Awards by the North Carolina Public Health Association.

Dr. Kernodle was cited for the strong leadership he provided to state and local cancer programs and for his contributions as chairman of the Chronic Illness Committee of the North Carolina Medical Society. Dr. Kernodle also was a leader in the organization of a maternal health clinic in the Health De-

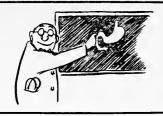
partment of Alamance County.

Mr. Ligon was honored for his untiring efforts in the revision of the public health laws by the 1957 Legislature and for his contributions in clarifying and emphasizing the legal aspects of public health. Mr. Ligon originated and edits the "Public Health Bulletin" which is published by the Institute of Government.

A capacity enrollment of 50 Tar Heel physicians attended a three-day course in pediatric cardiology at the University of North Caroilna School of

Medicine January 13, 14, and 15.

The faculty consisted of two visiting physicians as well as a number of the faculty members of the UNC School of Medicine. The visiting physicians were Dr. Edward C. Lambert of the University of Buffalo School of Medicine and Dr. Robert F. Castle of the Duke School of Medicine.



WITH THE FACULTY

BIOCHEMISTRY

Drs. Fred E. Bell, David J. Holbrook, Ralph Penniall, John E. Wilson, and J. Logan Irvin recently attended the Southeastern Regional Meeting of the American Chemical Society at Richmond, Virginia. The following papers were presented:

"The Adenosine Triphosphatase Activity of Desiccated Rat Liver Mitochondria," R. Penniall.

"The Influence of -Aminosulfonates and -Aminosulfonamides on Growth and Protein Biosynthesis in Ehrlich Ascites Carcinoma," J. E. Suggs, J. E. Wilson, and J. L. Irvin.

"Comparison of Nuclear Protein and DNA Synthesis in Liver and Tumor," D. J. Holbrook, J. L. Irvin, and E. M. Irvin.

Dr. Carl E. Anderson attended the recent meeting of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine at Charleston, S. C., and he served as chairman of the nominating committee for the southeastern section of the Society.

Dr. John H. Evans attended the Symposium of Blood, Fluids, and Trauma at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, December 15-17, 1959.

MEDICINE

Dr. Charles H. Burnett, professor and head of the Department of Medicine, has been granted a one-year leave of absence beginning July 1. Dr. Burnett will be engaged in research in London at the University of London and the Galton Laboratory for Human Eugenics.

Dr. Carl W. Gottschalk will receive a year's leave at the same time. He will be engaged in research at the Biochemical Institute of the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Dr. Fitz Gerald Hiestand, Jr. participated in the meeting of the Southern Section of the American Federation of Clinical Research in New Orleans on January 21.

(Continued on Page 29)

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—WITH THE FACULTY—

(Continued from Page 28)

Dr. Hiestand, a fellow in the Department of Medicine of the School of Medicine, spoke on "Gastric Secretory Studies in Thyrotoxic Rats."

OBSTETRICS and GYNECOLOGY

Three faculty members of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology of the University of North Carolina School of Medicine attended the meeting of the South Atlantic Association of Gynecologists at Hollywood Beach, Florida, January 31-February 3.

They are Drs. Robert A. Ross, head of the department, Leonard Palumbo and Charles E. Flowers. Dr. Flowers delivered a lecture on "Perinatal Mortality in the Primipara Below Twenty Years of Age."

PATHOLOGY

Dr. Kenneth M. Brinkhous, Chair-

man of the Department, is the editor of a new book about an international medical meeting held last September in Rome. Entitled "Hemophilia and Other Hemorrhagic States," it was recently released here by the UNC Press.

The Medical School has long been known as one of the world's leading centers for the study of hemophilia and other bleeding diseases. The world's only colony of dogs that have hemophilia is at the Medical School.

PEDIATRICS

In December Dr. John Arnold spoke on "Recent Advances in Poliomyelitis Vaccine" before the annual meeting of The Forum-Orthopedic Group, held in Chapel Hill.

Recently he participated in an infectious disease panel in a program on "Infections" by the Committee on

(Continued on Page 30)



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-WITH THE FACULTY-

(Continued from Page 29)

In-Service Education, held at the

School of Nursing.

Dr. Herbert S. Harned, Jr. gave a talk entitled "Present Problems of Congenital Heart Disease" at the Kinston Clinic, Kinston, North Carolina recently.

On January 18 and 19, 1960, Dr. Edward C. Curnen attended a meeting of the Infectious Diseases and Tropical Medicine Training Grant Committee, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, held at Bethesda, Maryland.

He participated as a visiting professor in the Pediatric Staff Conference at DePaul Hospital, Norfolk,

Virginia, on January 26.

On January 12, 1960, Dr. Judson J. VanWyk talked on "Use of Growth and Development as a Diagnostic Tool for Endocrine Disorders" before the Forsyth County Medical Society at Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

On January 21, 1960, he presented a paper entitled "Effect of Pituitary Stalk Section on Adrenal Function in Women with Cancer of the Breast," at a meeting of the Southern Society for Clinical Research held at New Orleans.

PHYSICAL THERAPY

The appointment of Rachel L. Nunley to the State Examining Committee of Physical Therapists was announced Tuesday by Governor Hodges.

Miss Nunley is an instructor in physical therapy at the University of North Carolina School of Medicine in Chapel Hill. She will serve a three-year term, succeeding Margaret Moore, chief physical therapist of the North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

PSYCHIATRY

Dr. A. John Bambara has joined the staff of the Department as a first year resident. Dr. Bambara received his M.D. from the New York Medical College and has been a General Practitioner since 1946.

On December 8, 1959, Dr. Eugene Hargrove, Commissioner of Mental Health in North Carolina and Clinical Associate Professor of Psychiatry, and Dr. Iverson Riddle, Resident in Psychiatry, attended the annual meeting of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease which this year was devoted to the study of Mental Retardation. Dr. Riddle and Dr. Hargrove combined this trip with a tour of clinics in the New York area which specialize in dealing with mentally sub-normal children. Jacobi Hospital at Albert Einstein Medical School and the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital were among the facilities observed in an attempt to get ideas which could be utilized in building a diagnostic facility at Murdock School, Butner, North Carolina for the mentally retarded. Dr. Hargrove and Dr. Riddle were accompanied by Dr. Jim Elliot and Dr. Sam Cornwell, who are respectively the Superintendent and Director of the Diagnostic Facility at the Murdock School. Other physicians from this Center who attended the research meeting were Dr. Thomas Farmer and Dr. Eugene Loeser of the Department of Neurology and Dr. Harrie Chamberlin of the Department of Pediatrics.

RADIOLOGY

Four women technicians in X-ray technology received certificates recently to mark the completion of a 15-month course in radiology sponsored by North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

The four are Nancy Lanier Green, Durham; Violet Sue Stancil, Kenly; Joyce Gayle Strickland, Wilmington; and Alice Louise Teague, Liberty.

It is the 12th class to be graduated in radiology. The chief instructor is Dr. Ernest Wood, radiologist at the hospital here.



STUDENT ACTIVITIES

CLASS OF 1961

With one quarter behind and some insight into what this altogether different year is going to be, we can look back with more peace of mind on the activities of our friends and colleagues.

Since last year, Jordan, Avery, and Grigg have enrolled in the company of connubial confirmants. The ranks are slimming on the bachelor side of the fence, but one is destined to fall this coming summer as Bill White finally selected one from the remuda.

Statistics will show a sharp increase in the gross population figures since the budding young Doctors have added their contribution to the future generation. Classmates Newsome, Lohr, Guiles, Graham, Hudson, Taylee, and Pittman all have become fathers (some are repeaters) in the recent past. In speculating into the future, we hope that the crystal ball reveals a few new additions to the profession of medicine.

Socially we have been rather limited due to the anatomy of our schedules. Under the determined leadership of President Newsome, several attempts have been made but never can a suitable date be decided upon.

CLASS OF 1962

Intention Tremor! Ask Bill Bost about his. It may appear that the whole class of '62 is afflicted. A tidal wave of viruses, tumors, bacteria, etiologies, heart sounds, and psycoses

has broken loose upon us. We wonder if we will be able to survive this inundation. We suspect that the time has passed when we were comfortable with what we knew. The indication now is lasting discomfort over what we do not know.

Christmas holidays were a welcomed break in what many feel is the most stressful quarter in Medical School. Some of the vacation time was spent in catching up; much of it was

(Continued on Page 32)

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-WITH THE STUDENTS-

(Continued from Page 31) spent in seeing the folks or just relaxing and resting up.

Our particular interests in various fields of medicine are beginning to develop. Much discussion is heard over the merits and drawbacks of various individuals' expressed inclinations. Many class members are engaged in efforts to channel their enthusiasm into research projects for the coming summer. It is hoped that these efforts will be rewarded with satisfying results.

The class expresses sympathy to Franz Roberts in the loss of his father.

CLASS OF 1963

After having come through the first quarter of medical school with undiminished enthusiasm, the Freshman Class is now engrossed in the mysteries of intermediary metabolism and the extremities of the human body. Election of class officers was held shortly before Christmas vacation. Charles Sawyer of Windsor is Class President, Ted Whitson of Relief is Vice-President, Jack Welch of Williamston is Secretary, and Bill Deal of Irwin, Tennessee, is Treasurer. In addition to these class officers Bob Cowan of Greensboro and Everette James of Robersonville are Honor Council representatives. Ira Hardy of Raleigh is class Whitehead representative. A few statistics on the class indicates that thirty-six members of the class are married, approximately ten are contemplating summer marriages, and the remaining members can be generally classified as eligible bachelors.

The class has been very responsive to intramural participation, joining with the Seniors to make up one of the Medical School's tag football teams. No comment on our record. With Jim Rose of Pikeville managing the basketball team we are looking forward to a successful season.



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April, 1960

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7,500 to 15,000	75.00 Weekly	114.00	57.50	152.00	76.
10,000 to 20,000	100.00 Weekly	150.00	75.50	200.00	76. 100.
12,500 to 25,000	125.00 Weekly	186.00	93.50	248.00	124.
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	Loss of Sight, Speech or Hearing 5,000 to 10,000 7,500 to 15,000 10,000 to 20,000 12,500 to 25,000	Loss of Sight, Speech or Hearing 5,000 to 10,000 7,500 to 15,000 10,000 to 20,000 11,500 to 20,000 12,500 to 25,000 Seekly 12,500 to 25,000 Seekly 125,00 Weekly 125,00 Weekly	Loss of Sight, Speech or Sickness Premium Hearing Benefits 5,000 to 10,000 50.00 Weekly \$78.00 7,500 to 15,000 100.00 Weekly 114.00 10,000 to 20,000 100.00 Weekly 150.00 12,500 to 25,000 125.00 Weekly 186.00	Loss of Sight, Speech or Sickness Speech or Hearing Semi-Annual Stemison Premium Premium	Loss of Sight, Speech or Sickness Sickness Speech or Hearing Semi-Annual Premium Premium Premium Premium Semi-Annual P

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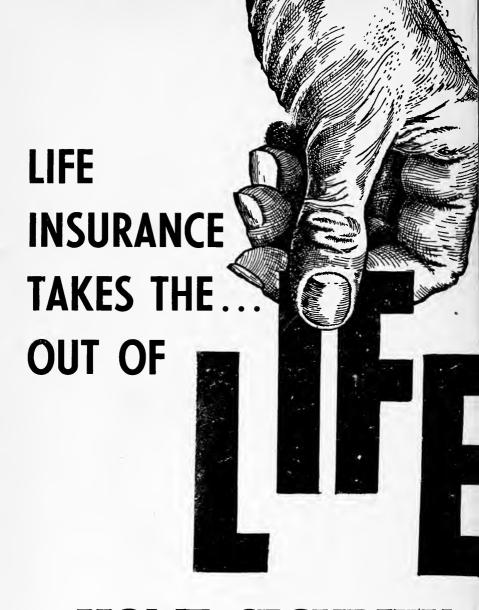
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of the School of Medicine of the University of North Carolina

Published in cooperation with the Whitehead Medical Society and the Medical Foundation of North Carolina, Inc.

Vol. VII April, 1960 No. 4

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A Message from The Dean's Office

Traditionally and appropriately the April number of *The Bulletin* annually is dedicated to the Graduating Class in the School of Medicine. The faculty welcomes this opportunity to express its appreciation of the Class of 1960 for its superior leadership throughout the four undergraduate years in medicine. You have contributed a great deal to the strengthening of Student-Faculty-Alumni relationships in this school and to the improvement of student body morale. Your selection of internships has been generally good. With the increasing responsibilities which you will assume in the future, we look forward with confidence to your continued professional growth and development. Likewise, we would hope that after broadening experiences in other institutions in different parts of the country many of this class, as have your predecessors, will return here for the completion of your residency in the field of your special interest. We wish you god speed in your continuing educational endeavors in medicine.

Since this is the last number of *The Bulletin* for this academic year, it seems appropriate to present a brief summary of those events of this period which are of very real significance in the future development of this Medical Center.

First, and in the long run of most importance, has been the definite evidence of understanding on the part of the University and the State Department of Administration of the complex problems of the Hospital and the support of both in providing a mechanism for increased flexibility in annual operations and the provision for setting up a Reserve and Development Fund for the Hospital. With this also, approval for participation of the Hospital for the first time in the funds of North Carolina Medical Care Commission and of the Katie B. Reynolds Foundation for the support of indigent patients will be of real financial assistance.

Second, the guarantee of matching funds by the University Administration to proceed with the construction of the Research Wing to the Medical School Building—for which a grant previously announced of approximately \$500,000 was received from the Research Facility Commission, Division of the NIH. Such support has been most reassuring to the Faculty. This will relieve to a small extent the over-crowded conditions in the Basic Science and Clinical Departments.

Third, a grant from the North Carolina Medical Care Commission which with matching funds from various sources will provide for an enlarged special care ward (3 East) and for the modernizing and relocating of the Private Outpatient Clinic (4 East). This will add 32 beds to the present capacity and greatly improve the facilities for the care of various types of patient illness.

Fourth, the recognition by the University of the urgent space needs of the Medical School and Hospital and the enthusiastic support for a request in the amount of \$2,000,000 from the 1961 General Assembly to begin the first step of this physical expansion.

A determined and concerted effort on the part of alumni, friends, and members of the Parents' Club is indicated now and throughout the coming year with your Representatives and Senators in order to secure this appropriation so essential for an expansion of facilities for Hospital Services, The Medical Library, the Outpatient Department, Teaching Laboratories for the Basic Science Departments, and the provision for a cobalt or high radiation therapy unit for malignant disease.

In addition, the extent to which this initial appropriation for capital improvements to be sought from the state can meet even our present needs will be determined in large measure by the additional funds that can be secured from individuals, foundations, and corporations through the efforts of those interested in the University Medical Center.

Fifth, the increase in scholarship funds made possible by Alumni contributions and the establishment of the Student Emergency Loan Fund by the Medical Parents' Club, while still modest in amount, have been invaluable.

Sixth, it is gratifying to report the increasing support for research and for teaching and training grants which for this year exceeds \$2,000,000 and which with other income from faculty efforts totals considerably more than double the state appropriation for the School of Medicine.

On the whole this has been a very significant year and for the faculty we are grateful to all of you for the support which made these developments possible.

Sincerely yours,

W. R. Berryhill, M.D. Dean

The Class of 1960*

BORDEN ABERNETHY: ILLIAM



"Bo" is 25 years old and from Chapel Hill, N. C. He received the B.S. degree from Davidson College in 1956. Phi Chi is his medical fraternity. His wife, Sarah, and he have one daughter, Stacy. "Bo" will do a rotating

ternship at the George F. Geisinger ospital, Danville, Pa. and plans to ther take a residency in radiology or into general practice in N. C.

EO RICHARD ANDERSON: Leo is



25 years old and from LaGrange, N. C. He attended U.N.C. for his undergraduate work, receiving his B.S. degree in 1957. His wife, Peggy. Leo will do a rotating internship at the Medical College of South Caro-

na, Charleston, S. C. He plans to do meral practice in eastern North Carona.

OBERT LESLIE BAUCOM: Bob is



24 years old and from Monroe, N. C. He did his undergraduate studies at the University of North Carolina. Alpha Kappa Kappa was his medical fraternity. Single. will do a rotating internship at the U.S. Army

lospital, Ft. Benning, Ga.

ALPH LUTHER BENTLEY: Ralph is



24 years old and from Moravian Falls, N. C. He attended U.N.C. for his undergraduate studies where he received a B.S. degree in 1957. His medical fraternity was Alpha Kappa Kappa. Caroline, his wife, and he have no

lildren. Ralph will do a mixed inernship at the University of Arkansas, ittle Rock, Ark.

Edited by John W. Mitchell, Jr.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE BLACK: Bill

is 25 years old and from Charlotte, N. C. He received his B.A. degree from Duke University in 1956. A.O.A. Wife is Patricia Katherine. children. Bill will do a straight medical internship at Barnes Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. He plans a career in academic medicine, his

cardiology.



specialty—

JOHN GRAY BLOUNT: John Gray is

24 years old and from Washington, N. C. His undergraduate studies were done at U.N.C., where he received the B.S. degree in 1957. Mary Howard, his wife, and John Gray have no children. He will do



straight medical internship at St. Louis City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. Plans to practice internal medicine in eastern North Carolina.

JOHN MYERS BLOUNT, III: John is

27 years old and from Kannapolis, N. C. He received the B.A. degree from U.N.C. in 1956. Married. His wife, Marie, and John have one son, John Marshall. He will do a rotating internship at the Moses H. Cone



Memorial Hospital, Greensboro, N. C. Plans to do general practice in North Carolina.

JEFFERSON DAVIS BULLA, II: "Jeff"

is 26 years old and from Asheboro, N. C. He attended Davidson College where he received the B.S. degree in 1955. Wife is Susan Dail. They have one daughter, Lisa. Jeff will do a rotating internship at the Moses H. Cone



Memorial Hospital, Greensboro, N. C. Plans to do general practice.

JAMES ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL:



Jim is 24 years old and from Buies Creek, N. C. He received his B.S. degree from Wake Forest College in 1956. His wife is Alice Faye. No children. Jim will do a rotating internship at Fitzsimmons, U.S. Army

Hospital, Denver, Colo. He plans to do general practice.

SELLERS LUTHER CRISP: "Luke" is



25 years old and from Greenville, N. C. He did his undergraduate studies at Davidson College, where he received the B.S. degree in 1956. Phi Chi. Single. He will do a straight internship in surgery at Vanderbilt,

Nashville, Tenn.

JOHN RUSSELL CURTIS: John is 25



years old and from Bessemer City, N. C. He attended U.N.C., where he received the B.A. degree in 1956. Phi Chi, his medical fraternity. Married. His wife, Elizabeth Dent. No children. John will do a straight medi-

cal internship at the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital (Medical College of Georgia), Augusta, Ga. Plans for the future are indefinite.

JOHN REGINALD DYKERS, JR.: John



Jacksonville, Fla. Received the B.S. degree from Davidson College in 1956. Phi Chi is his medical fraternity. Single. John will do a straight surgical internship at the North Carolina Memo-

rial Hospital, Chapel Hill, N. C.

RUPERT SPENCER EAVES: Spe is 26 years old and from Rutherfordton, N. C. Received his B.S. degree from Davidson College in 1956. Phi Chi, is

Single. Spencer will do

ternship at the Eugene

straight medical in-

medical

200

Talmadge Memorial Hospital (Med College of Georgia), Augusta, Plans indefinite, but tends towards stetrics and gynecology.

fraternity.

CHARLES PATTERSON
JR.: "Pat" is 25 years
old and from Raleigh,
N. C. He attended U.N.C.
for his undergraduate
studies where he received the A.B. degree in
1956. Phi Chi. Single. Pat
will do a straight medical internship at the

Parkland Memorial Hospital, Da Texas.

WILLIAM CLAY FERGUSON: Bi

25 years old and from Veedersburg, Indiana. He attended Mars Hill College, and the Univ. of North Carolina, where he received the A.B. degree in 1956. Single. Bill will do a rotating internship at the Grady Memorial

Hospital, Atlanta, Ga. Plans to do a eral surgery in western North C lina.

GERALD WALLACE
"Jerry" is 26 years old
and from Wilson, N. C.
He attended U.N.C. and
received his B.S. degree
in 1957. Alpha Omega
Alpha. His wife is Anne;
they have two children,
Mark and Susan. Jerry
will do a straight pedia-

Memorial Hospital. Plans to do a vate pediatric practice.



HARLES

E. FITZGERALD, JR.: Charlie is 25 years old and from Farmville, N. C. He attended U.N.C. and received the BS. degree in 1957. Phi Chi is his medical fraternity. His wife is Sallye; they have no children. Charlie will do a mixed in-

ernship at the University of Arkanas, Little Rock, Ark. Plans are unde-

ided for the future.

OE THOMAS FOX: Tom is 24 years



old and from Asheville, N. C. He attended U.N.C. and received his B.S. degree in 1957. Phi Chi is his medical fraternity. Wife is Landon. They have one daughter, Kathy. Tom will do a rotating internship at the

Iedical College of South Carolina. lans to practice obstetrics and gyne-

ology in North Carolina.

OSEPH CRAIG FRYE: Joe is 26



years old and from Charlotte, N. C. He attended Presbyterian College where he received the B.S. degree in 1956. His wife is Emma. They have one son, Jim. Joe will do a rotating internship at the Medical College of

lirginia. Plans to go into obstetrics nd gynecology in the future.

ITZHUGH



LEE FUSSELL, JR.: "Buddy" is 25 years old and from Williamston, N. C. He did his undergraduate studies at U.N.C. where he received the B.S. degree in 1957. Phi Chi. His wife, Joan. They have no children. Buddy will do a rotating

nternship at the U.S. Navy Hospital, Portsmouth, Va. Plans undecided-

ossibly anesthesiology.

DAVID BRUCE GARMISE: David is 25 years old and from Lawrence, N. Y. He received the A.B. degree from U.N.C. in 1956. Alpha Kappa Kappa is his medical fraternity. Wife is Adrienne; they have no children. David will

do a rotating internship



at the Beth Israel Hospital, New York City. Plans for the future are indefinite.

ROBERT HARDIN HACKLER: Bob is

26 years old and from Washington, N. C. He did his undergraduate studies at U.N.C. receiving the A.B. degree in 1956. Phi Chi. Single. Bob will do a straight internship in surgery at the George Washington University



Hospital, Washington, D. C. Plans to specialize in orthopaedic surgery.

JAMES ROBINSON HARPER: "Bud-

dy" is 25 years old and from Snow Hill, N. C. He attended the Univ. of North Carolina receiving the A.B. degree in 1956. Phi Chi. Wife is Ferrell Ann. They have two sons, "Rob" and Harrison. Buddy will do a



straight medical internship at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. Plans to do general practice or internal medicine in eastern North Carolina.

CHARLES WALKER HARRIS:

Charles is 25 years old and from Charlotte, N. C. He attended Davidson College, where he received the B.S. degree in 1956. Phi Chi is his medical fraternity. Single. He will do a straight medical internship at Duke University.



FALLS LEWIS HARRIS: Falls is 24



years old and from Harris, N. C. He attended U.N.C., where he received his B.S. degree in 1957. Phi Chi. His wife is Barbara. They have no children. Falls will do a mixed internship at the University of Arkansas.

Plans to do general practice in western North Carolina.

JOHN EARLE HARVEY: John is 25



years old and from Charlotte, N. C. He did his undergraduate studies at Harvard University, where he received the A.B. degree in 1956. His wife is Hazel. They have no children. John will do a rotating internship at

the Medical College of Virginia.

GEORGE WYCKLIFFE HOFFLER:



"Wyck" is 26 years old and from Sunbury, N. C. He attended U.N.C. and received the A.B. degree in 1956. His wife is Anita. They have no children. Wyck will do a rotating internship at the Medical College of Virginia.

Plans indefinite for the future.

WILLIAM THOMAS HUFF, JR.:



"Bill" is 28 years old and from Charlotte, N. C. He attended U.N.C., receiving the A.B. degree in 1955. Phi Chi. His wife, Anne Harmon. They have no children. Bill will do a rotating internship at the George F.

Geisinger Hospital, Danville, Pa. Plans to specialize in surgery.

ELIZABETH VANCE JOINES: "Bet

is 25 years old and from Macon, Ga. She attended Meredith College receiving the A.B. degree in 1956. Married. Husband is Bill. They have one daughter, Laura. Betty will do an internship in Pathology at the North



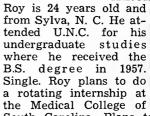
Carolina Memorial Hospital. Plans practice Pathology.

WILLIAM EUGENE KEITER, J

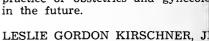
"Bill" is 25 years old and from Kinston. N. C. He attended Davidson College where he received the B.S. degree in 1956. Phi Chi is his medical fraternity. Single. Bill will do a straight Pediatric internship at the

Grace-New Haven Community Hos tal, New Haven, Conn. Plans a p vate pediatric practice in N. C.

ROY WILLIAM KIRCHBERG, J.



South Carolina. Plans to do gene practice or obstetrics and gynecold in the future



Gordon is 29 years old and from Candler, N. C. He attended Southeastern Missouri State College, where he received the A.B. degree in 1952. Phi Chi. His wife is Catherine. They have two children, Cindy and

Melissa. Gordon will do a rotating ternship at the St. Louis City Hospit St. Louis, Mo.

EDWARD CARWILE LEROY: Car-



wile is 27 years old and from Elizabeth City, N. C. He attended Wake Forest College receiving the BS. degree in 1955. Phi Chi. Alpha Omega Alpha. Single. Carwile will do a straight medical internship at the

Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, N. Y.

HARLES ELI LORE: "Chuck" is 25



years old and from Lenoir, N. C. He attended U.N.C. for his undergraduate studies, receiving the A.B. degree in 1956. Phi Chi. Single. Chuck will do a straight surgical internship at the University of Florida,

Gainesville, Fla. Plans to do general urgery in western North Carolina.

AMES GRAY McALLISTER, III:



"Gray" is 24 years old and from Chapel Hill, N. C. He attended U.N.C., where he received the B.S. degree in 1956. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Wife is Anne. They have no children. Gray will do a rotating internship at

he Duval Medical Center, Jacksonville, Fla. He plans to do a residency n psychiatry.

KENNETH



FRANKLIN McCAIN: "Frank" is 25 years old and from High Point, N. C. He attended U.N.C., receiving the B.S. degree in 1956. Phi Chi. Single. He will do a pathology internship at the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital (Medical College of

Georgia), Augusta, Ga. Plans—pracice of pathology.

JAMES GIFFEN MANN: "Jim" is 25 vears old and from Monrce, N. C. He received his B.S. degree from Tennessee State University in 1956. Wife is Jocelyn. They have no children. Jim will do a rotating internship at Fitz-



simmons General, U.S. Air Force Hospital, Denver, Colo. Plans to go into internal medicine in a group practice.

JAMES MANNING MARLOWE: "Jim"

is 25 years old and from Walstonburg, N. C. He attended the University of North Carolina for his undergraduate studies, receiving the A.B. degree in 1956. Phi Chi. Wife is Jane. They have no children. Jim plans to do a



straight medical internship at the Eugene Talmadge Memorial Hospital (Medical College of Georgia), Augusta, Ga. Plans for the future are indefinite.

WILLIAM NORWOOD MICHAL, JR.:

"Bill" is 24 years old and from Chapel Hill, N. C. He attended U.N.C. receiving the B.S. degree in 1957. Phi Chi. Wife is Nancy. They have no children. Bill will do a straight pediatric internship at the Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York. Plans are indefinite.



JOHN WESLEY MITCHELL, JR.:

John is 25 years old and from LaGrange, N. C. He attended Duke University, receiving the A.B. degree in 1956. Phi Chi. Single. He will do a straight pediatric internship at the Children's Medical Center, Boston, Mass. Plans are indefinite.



ELWOOD ERNEST MORGAN: El-



wood is 25 years old and from Burlington, N. C. He received the A.B. degree from U N.C. in 1956. Phi Chi. Single. Elwood will do a straight medicine internship at the St. Louis City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. Plans to do

private practice in the field of internal medicine in N. C.

WILLIAM HAROLD MORRIS, JR.:



"Bill" is 25 years old and from Charlotte, N. C. He completed his undergraduate studies at Davidson College receiving the B.S. degree in 1956. Phi Chi. Wife is Margaret. They have no children. Bill will do a

straight pediatric internship at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Plans to practice pediatrics in Piedmont area, N. C.

JOHN FRANCIS MUNROE: John is 25



years old and from Council, N. C. He attended the Univ. of North Carolina for his undergraduate studies receiving the B.S. degree in 1957. Wife is Sylvia. They have one son, Johnny. John will do a straight medical in-

ternship at the Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, Fla. Plans to practice internal medicine in Elizabethtown, N. C.

FRED ALTON NEAL, JR.: "Dick" is



27 years old and from Greensboro, N. C. He attended U.N.C. for his undergraduate studies receiving the A.B. degree in 1956. Single. Dick will do a rotating internship at the Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

Plans to specialize in surgery or obstetrics and gynecology.

CECIL HOWELL NEVILLE, JR.: Co

is 25 years old and from Scotland Neck, N. C. He received the B.S. degree from U.N.C. in 1957 for his undergraduate studies. Phi Chi. Wife is Cater. They have no children. Cecil will do a straight surgery intern-



ship at the Univ. of Arkansas, Lit Rock, Ark. Plans to specialize in thopaedic surgery and practice North Carolina.

DUNCAN SHAW OWEN, JR.: Duncis 24 years old and from Fayetteville, N. C. He attended U.N.C. for his undergraduate studies receiving the B.S. degree in 1957. Single. Duncan

will do a straight medi-

cal internship at the Medical College of Virginia. Plans to practice internal me cine in Fayetteville, N. C.

ROBERT BENJAMIN PAYNE, J.

"Bob" is 31 years old and from Gastonia, N. C. He attended U.N.C. for his undergraduate studies receiving the A.B. degree in 1951. Wife is Kathy. Bob will do a straight medical internship at the North Caro-

lina Memorial Hospital. Plans to protice internal medicine in North Carlina

WILLIAM SEYMOUR "Sam" is 33 years old and from Statesville, N. C. He attended U.N.C. for his undergraduate studies receiving the B.S. degree in 1950. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Wife is Shirley. They have one

6

PEARSO

daughter, Amanda. Sam will do a rotating internship at Moses H. Cone Memorial Hospi Greensboro, N. C. Plans to go i general practice or take a resider in Psychiatry.

ERRY MILLER PETTY: Jerry is 24



vears old and from Gastonia, N. C. He attended U.N.C. for his undergraduate studies receiving the B.S. degree in 1957. Phi Chi. Single. Jerry will do a straight surgery internship at the Barnes Hospital, St.

ouis, Mo.

EAN RENÉ POIRIER: Jean is 30



years old and from Elizabethtown, N. C. He attended U.N.C. for his undergraduate studies receiving the B.S. degree in 1957. Phi Chi. Wife is Hilda. They have two children, Stephen, and Cheryl. He will do a ro-

ating internship at the Fitzsimmons, J.S. Army Hospital, Denver, Colo. lans to do general practice in N. C.

WILLIAM ALAN REID: "Bill" is 30



years old and from Asheville, N. C. He attended U.N.C. for his undergraduate education receiving the A.B. degree in 1956. Phi Chi. Wife is Ann. They have one son, Mike. Bill will do a straight internship in

urgery at the Univ. of Florida, Gainesrille, Fla. Plans to go into the private ractice of surgery.

WILLIS JAMES RIDDICK: "Babe" is



26 years old and from Belhaven, N. C. He received the A.B. degree from U.N.C. in 1956. Phi Chi. Single. Babe will do a rotating internship at the Medical College of South Carolina, Charleston, S. C. Plans to do

general practice.

CHARLES WILSON ROBINSON, III:

"Charlie" is 24 years old and from Charlotte, N. C. He attended Davidson College where he received the B.S. degree in 1956. Phi Chi. Wife is Joan. They have one daughter, Ashley. Charlie will do a Pathology



internship at the North Carolina Memorial Hospital. Plans to go into the private practice of pathology.

MARGARET B. SCALES: Margaret is 34 years old and is a graduate of Barnard College and Columbia University. Her husband is Dr. Stark Wolkoff. She will do a pathology internship at the North Carolina Memorial Hospital. Plans: academic pathology.



HILLIARD FOSTER SEIGLER: "Sig"

is 25 years old and from Asheville, N. C. He attended U.N.C. where he received the A.B. degree in 1956 for his undergraduate studies. Single. Sig will do a straight surgery internship at the North Carolina Memo-



rial Hospital. Plans to do general and plastic surgery.

ARVID CHARLES SIEBER: "Arv" is

26 years old and from Hendersonville, N. C. He attended Mount Saint Mary's College and U.N.C. receiving his A.B. degree in 1956. Single. Arv will do a rotating internship at St. Vincent's Hospital, Toledo, Ohio.



Plans to do general practice in Hendersonville, N. C.

ROBERT FELTS SLOOP, JR.: "Bob"



is 25 years old and from Lumberton, N. C. He attended Davidson College, where he received the B.S. degree in 1955. Phi Chi. Single. Bob will do a rotating internship at the Medical College of Virginia. Plans to spe-

cialize in ophthalmology.

ELLIOTT SOLOMON: "King" is 25



years old and from Greensboro, N. C. He attended U.N.C. for his undergraduate studies receiving the B.S. degree in 1956. Single. King will do a straight surgery internship at the Bronx Municipal Hospital Cen-

ter, Bronx, N. Y. Plans to return to Greensboro to practice general surgery.

THOMAS STRICKLAND, GEORGE



JR.: "Tom" is 25 years old and from Nashville, N. C. He attended U.N.C. receiving the A.B. degree in 1956. Phi Chi. Wife is Anne. They have no children. Tom will intern at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Md. Plans to

go into internal medicine.

JOSEPH EVERETT SWANTON: "Joe"



is 34 years old and from Jackson, N. C. He attended Bowdoin College for his undergraduate studies. Phi Chi. Wife is Mary. They have two children, Anne and Skip. Joe will do a straight pediatric internship at

the North Carolina Memorial Hospital. Plans: general practice in North Carolina.

JOHN COTTEN TAYLOE, JR.: Jok Cotten is 29 years old and from Washington, N. C. He did his undergraduate studies at U.N.C. receiving the A.B. degree in 1955. Phi Chi. Wife is Anne. They have one son, Jay. He will do a straight surgery intern-

ship at the North Carolina Memor Hospital. Plans: general surgery

North Carolina.

CECIL DEWAYNE TRIPP: DeWay

is 24 years old and from Shallotte, N. C. He attended U.N.C. receiving the B.S. degree in 1957 for his undergraduate studies. Alpha Kappa Kappa. Single. He plans to intern at the U.S. Air Force Hospital, El Paso, Texas. Plans: general ophthalmology.



practice

H. MAC VANDIVIERE: vears old and makes Chapel Hill, N. C. his home. He attended the Univ. of Georgia, and the Univ. of Mich. His wife-Margaret. They have two Christopher and Martin. Mac plans to do medical research in the



Mac is

future in the North Carolina San torium system.

PERRY BURT VEAZEY: Burt is years old and from Raleigh, N. C. He did his undergraduate studies at U.N.C. receiving the A.B. degree in 1956. Phi Chi. Single. Burt will do a straight medical internship at the St. Louis City Hospital, St. Louis, Mo. Plans: internal medicine.







ENNETH WEAVER: "Ken" is 26 years old and from Husk, N. C. He attended Emory and Henry College, and U.N.C. for his undergraduate studies. Married. Wife is Donna. They have two daughters, Teresa and Janice. Ken will do a rotating intern-

hip with the U.S. Public Health Servce. Plans: general practice in N. C.

DAVID R. YOUNG: "Dave" is 26 years

old and from Greensboro, N. C. He did his undergraduate work at U.N.C. receiving the A.B. degree in 1955. Wife is Rachel. They have one daughter, Debbie. Dave will do a rotating inship at the Duval Medical Center, Jacksonville, Fla. general practice in N. C.



Plans:

OHN JENNINGS WHITE, JR.: John

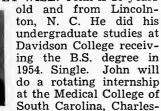


is 24 years old and from Henderson, N. C. He attended U.N.C. receiving the B.S. degree in 1957 for his undergraduate studies. Wife is Ellen. They have no children. John will do a rotating internship at the Ireland

rmy Hospital, Fort Knox, Ky. Plans:

phthalmology.

OHN EDNEY WISE: John is 26 years



on, S. C. Plans-general practice in vestern North Carolina.

JOHN A. YOUNG: John is 25 years old and from Lexington, N. C. He attended David-

son College receiving the B. S. degree in 1956. Married. Wife is Peggy. They have one son, John. John will do a rotating internship at the Geisinger Memorial Hospi-



tal, Danville, Pa. Plans: general practice in Piedmont area of N. C.

Plan Now To Attend

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12:30 P.M. Tuesday May 10, 1960 Ballroom, College Union N. C. State College

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Some Contributions of Embryology to Modern Medicine

Wesley Critz George Department of Anatomy, University of North Carolina

As background I want to call your attention to some epochal events in the history of science—events that helped establish

fundamental concepts about life and development.

Aristotle in the fourth century, B.C., had the first laboratory of embryology and wrote the first treatise on embryology. Among other contributions of observed data, he gave a good description of the development of the chick from the second day on. In addition to data on morphogenesis he was concerned about two fundamental questions.

1) Are new individuals preformed in the egg or does the complex structure of a new individual arise through progressive appearance of new parts from primitive simple conditions? His observations led him to believe in progressive differentiation, what we today call epigenesis. His conclusion did not become widely accepted, however. It was 2000 years before the beautiful investigation of Caspar Frederick Wolff provided adequate proof of epigenesis and brought about its acceptance by embryologists.

2) How does the primitive stuff of new individuals originate? This was a long time before the establishment of Virchow's aphorism "all life from life." Many people believed that each new individual was a special creation by God. Others believed that new individuals originate through spontaneous generation from decaying organic matter. Aristotle accepted the prevailing erroneous belief in spontaneous generation. He believed that a baby was progressively generated and differentiated out of the mother's decaying menstrual blood.

It was not until 1668, A.D., that an Italian naturalist, Francesco Redi, dealt the first serious blow to the theory of spontaneous generation. Observing maggots growing in decaying flesh, dung, etc., people generally were led to the conclusion that they originated there spontaneously. Redi proved that maggots do not arise de novo from decaying flesh. He put similar pieces of flesh in each of three jars. One was left open, the second was covered

^{*} Presented before Bullitt Medical History Club, 12 February 1960, in Dr. George's home.

with gauze, and the third was tightly covered with parchment. The meat decayed in all jars, but maggots appeared only in the meat in the uncovered jar that flies could enter. Flies were observed around the second jar but being unable to enter because of the gauze, they laid eggs on the gauze. There were no eggs on the parchment covering the third jar because no odor could escape through the parchment to attract flies. Redi's blow to the idea of spontaneous generation was irrefutably supported 200 years later in the field of bacteriology by the experiments of Pasteur and Tyndall. And so the concept became established that new organisms come only from preexisting organisms. The question was *How*?

Karl Ernst von Baer, an Estonian embryologist, had discovered the mammalian egg in 1827, providing the bridge between generations. The human sperm had been seen by Hamm and Leeuwenhoek in 1677 but its significance in development seems

not to have been understood for a long time.

Oscar Hertwig, a great German embryologist, discovered fertilization in 1875, and the nature of sexual reproduction became known. Von Baer and Balfour, an English embryologist, were early leaders in comparative embryology, which brought to light the similarities in different vertebrate embryos and their apparent kinship.

Experimental embryology, initiated in the 1880s and '90s by W. Roux and carried forward by many brilliant investigators, has thrown great light on causative factors of development. The miracle of development and birth has finally come to be seen as a series of cause and effect events involving the material stuff and

forces of the world.

The Power of Concepts

Our fundamental concepts are among the most powerful influences in our lives. They determine largely what we do. This seems to be true in government and politics, in religion, in economics, and in medicine too. For example, it makes a vast difference in their behavior and in their whole lives whether people believe that they are servants of the government or that the government is the servant of the people. So powerful are our fundamental concepts that they sometimes lead to the voluntary sacrifice of life itself. Explorations of the tombs of the kings of Mesopotamia have revealed not only the body of the deceased king in the sepulchre but in addition numbers of others from the king's courtiers and household posed in assumed postures that they seem

to have taken voluntarily to meet death and accompany the king to the world beyond.

We are concerned here with disease and practices for healing. We may be sure that our ancestors through the ages had ideas and practices about health problems that coincided with their true and false concepts about the world. Primitive man looked about him and saw other men and beasts and the visible features of the world. He learned from experience to attribute many of his woes as well as joys to these familiar phenomena. To explain those experiences the causes of which were not obvious, he peopled the world with invisible gods and angels and with demons and evil spirits. It was believed that illness, pain or swelling was caused by a demon or an evil spirit having taken up his abode in the ailing person. In primitive societies today the doctor, or "medicine man," is looked upon as a magician who has special powers in driving out evil spirits.

Bleeding and trepanning arose in early primitive societies as a device to permit the release of an invading demon. For the purpose of encouraging the demon to get out, incantations by the priest-physician accompanied the operation to permit his escape.

The concept of a direct causal relation between evil spirits and sickness was not limited to isolated and unlettered men. Historical records reveal many examples. Saint Augustine is said to have made the following statement: "All diseases of christians are to be ascribed to demons. Chiefly do they torment the freshbaptized, yea, even the guiltless newborn infant." St. Augustine was a churchman of the highest status and reputation, and there is no reason to doubt his sincerity. It was his understanding that was in error. As late as the 17th century King Charles of Spain had his confessor and two friars sit by his bed at night to keep the evil spirits away while he slept.

With such ideas about the etiology of disease being virtually universal among men, it is not surprising that priests became doctors too, since they, presumably, would know the best means for controlling devils. When the priest is also the physician or when medicine becomes so involved with religion that the physician is dominated by a priesthood whose aim it is to establish dogma rather than search for rational truth, then a weird and irrational practice of medicine is likely to be the result. Such was the case through centuries. There was widespread use of incantations and rites based on superstition. Nostrums and practices were devised that had no rational basis, only superstitution. For

example, in some places fever was treated by cutting a splinter

from a door through which a eununch had passed.

Ancient papyrus manuscripts tell us that Egyptians in their treatment of disease made use of a multitude of drugs, some of which, like opium and squill, had real merit; but these were intermingled with substances whose use was based on superstition. In the records there is a headache remedy that the moon-goddess, Isis, is supposed to have prescribed for the sun-god, Ra. It contained Corander, Wormwood, Juniper, Honey and Opium. A concoction for making the hair grow, prescribed for Queen Schesh, contained parts of the heel of an Abyssian greyhound, date blossoms, and ass's hoof, boiled in oil. To keep the hair from turning gray, the prescription was to anoint it with the blood of a black calf which had been boiled in oil.

In other periods and places: Catharine de Medici wore a piece of infant's skin to ward off evil. The Emperor Augustus wore a piece of the skin of a calf to keep the lightning from striking him. The Emperor Tiberius wore laurel for the same purpose. Charles V wore a sachet of dried silk worms to protect him from vertigo. Pascal, the famous French mathematician who invented geometry at the age of 12, died with some undecipherable inscription sewed in his clothes.

"The Royal Touch" for curing scrofula ("The King's Evil") was practiced in England for hundreds of years. Ben Johnson, the famous lexicographer, was one of the last persons to receive that treatment. These are a few examples of the practices that resulted from the witch-doctor concepts of disease and therapy.

No Miracles

In our day-to-day conversation we still talk about miracles, but we cease to expect them. In treating the sick we rely less on men who claim influence with God and turn to men who are supposed to have scientific understanding of the physical nature of man and of disease. We tend to cease therapeutic practices based on superstition and mysticism and apply rational chemical and physical procedures to restore body structure and function to normal.

Embryology, along with other branches of science, has made significant contributions to the fundamental concepts upon which modern medicine is based. Embryology is the science which, more than any other, perhaps, makes us aware of the Unity of Life and the World. It seems to me that Embryology is the branch of science in which philosophy and most natural science come to a

focus. It almost forces us to see that man is not an isolated creature but a part of the Stream of Life. By the Stream of Life I mean the endless process through which diffuse forces and chemical substances of the world are assembled into an endless chain or stream of organisms and then at death rediffused into the Universe, which is the ultimate or parent organism of all. In this process complexity comes and goes. Intellect and joy and grief and gadgets and all the products of life come and go. Unity and natural causes remain.

Embryology, the Individual and Natural Law

Through the techniques of embryology and histology we have been able to see, after a fashion, how an egg comes to be formed in the body of a female. Under the influence of female protoplasm, eggs are synthesized from chemicals diffused in the world. Similarly a sperm arises under the influence of male protoplasm. This egg and this sperm, molded through infinite time out of the substance of the infinite Universe, unite to form a new individual with a new assemblage of old potentialities and limitations.

Through the use of embryological techniques we have been able to follow the prenatal life history of this new personality, the fertilized egg, and see the human form and all its functioning parts evolve out of the preceding form of the egg, which in turn evolved from something else. As we follow the panorama of the evolving egg-man we see that it exhibits visible imprints of events that occurred in infinite time while our racial plan was being laid down in protoplasm—such imprints as a yolk sac recalling our reptilian ancestors, a notochord reminiscent of the earliest vertebrates, a tail linking us to all our prehuman forebears, and vestigial gills reminding us of the eons of time we spent in the seas and streams.

Through the techniques of experimental embryology we have learned that the egg has a built-in pattern of morphological and physiological changes that usually follow one another in orderly sequence as the components of the pattern interact with one another and with external factors, which may be harmonious and beneficial or they may be disharmonious and malignant. Also, the embryologist has observed that substances from specific areas of the egg move into new positions through some inherited force and interact with one another to bring about proper differentiation of structures and functions.

As we follow the life history of the egg, we see how the

embryo, the new person, acquires increasing capacity for adaptation to more varied conditions until it finally emerges into the world of the pediatrician, the pedestrian, the motorist, the scholar, the explorer, and the statesman. Through experimental modification of environment or through observation of animal embryos in various natural environments, embryologists have seen how harmful features of the environment bring about temporary ill being or pathological development.

Having seen all this one can hardly believe any longer that Man's good or bad fortune, his good or bad health is due to the interference of gods and demons, or that he can escape the bad and acquire the good by conjuration. Prayers that seek to comply with the laws of nature are the ones likely to be answered, rather than those prayers that ask an overthrow of those laws. In this situation the modern medicine man with a thermometer and knowledge of natural processes can be of more help to the sick man than a priest with incantations and a handful of bones of a saint.

We now realize that in cases of illness it is the task of the physician to analyze the situation, determine the cause of the derangement, if he can, apply therapy, if he can, to repair the damage. This is a fundamental concept of modern medicine. It has become such a truism, so much a part of the intellectual currency of our time, that it seems almost superfluous to speak of it. And yet it is a far cry from the concepts of an earlier period and some charlatanism of today.

Contributions to Specific Medical Problems

I wish now to point out some contributions made by embryological research to the handling of specific medical problems. Information regarding the stage of development of various organs with relation to gestation time is clearly of value to the physician in deciding the best time for termination of pregnancy in abnormal circumstances. Also, the surgeon is frequently confronted with the need to correct defects due to faulty development, such defects, for example, as pilonidal sinus, or spina bifida. Knowledge of the genesis of these conditions is helpful in knowing how to correct them. This knowledge has been provided by the embryologist, who looks forward hopefully to finding information that may make it possible to reduce the frequency of occurrence of abnormalities.

Embryology is not morphogenesis alone. It involves other aspects of reproduction that pose practical problems. Embryology

properly includes hormonal and other physiological relations that exist between fetus, fetal membranes and mother. Out of the study of these relationships there has come a great mass of knowledge that is of value to the physician in handling obstetrical and

gynecological problems.

Studies of the cyclic changes in the female sex organs have yielded much information of value in correcting difficulties women have with pathology and disturbed physiology of the reproductive tract. This has been an area of great progress since a fairly recent time when little was known about them. It is of interest to note that the third edition of Schafer's Histology (1893) has only 7 lines devoted to changes in the uterus during the menstrual cycle.

My first significant contact with what was going on in this field of research was about 1921 when I made a tour of departments of anatomy in eastern medical schools. At Johns Hopkins I visited George Corner, then a young anatomist, who was just publishing his "Cyclic Changes in the Ovary and Uterus of the Sow." This has been followed by much other important work by Corner and a host of others. Important work had been done previously. There was for example the work of Stockard and Papanicolaou published (1917) under the title, "The Existence of a Typical Oestrus Cycle in the Guinea Pig." I mention this particular research partly because of the great practical importance of the work of Papanicolaou that followed it. I refer of course to his "exfoliative cytology of the vagina" which has been of so much value in the diagnosis of cancer of the reproductive tract.

I must mention also the extensive and beautiful piece of work (1940) by Joe Markee, our good friend at Duke, in which he followed the cycle of changes in the uterine endometrium by direct observation of the living tissue through the device of making transplants of the endometrium into the anterior chamber of the eye of the Rhesus monkey and then watching the changes in the transplant through the transparent cornea of the host monkey.

As you know, changes in the uterine endometrium are part of a cycle of correlated changes involving the entire reproductive system, indeed, the whole woman. The different components of the cycle are now known to be stimulated and correlated in large part by the hormonal system. Such knowledge has not existed for many decades, however. The word *Hormone* is not to be found in a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary that belonged to my Father, nor is it to be found in the 1893 edition of Schafer's

Histology, nor did this book have a suggestion of anything resembling a hormonal influence in accounts of the ovary, or the

thyroid, or the suprarenal, or the pituitary.

I am going to call your attention to some other outstanding researches that impressed me as being significant and exciting at the time they were reported. First of all there was the beautiful research of Prof. Frank Lillie, University of Chicago, on Freemartins, i.e., twin calves, male and female. In this investigation (1917) Dr. Lillie clearly demonstrated that sex hormones play a part in the differentiation of the embryo. I clearly recall also the meeting of the American Association of Anatomists at Charlottesville, Va., in 1923, when Allen and Doisy reported their discovery of the follicular harmone of the human female. This was a great step in research on the female sex hormones. Major and minor researches related to various aspects of the female hormonal system followed one another in such number that we now look upon this as one of the more completely known and most useful fields of medical knowledge. Without this knowledge the modern gynecologist would scarcely have any scientific basis for his specialty.

Our knowledge of the sex hormones has resulted from the combined efforts of investigators in various fields—not just embryologists, but histologists, physiologists, chemists. The progress and success of these researches illustrates the value of a combined attack on a complex problem by a number of people with various techniques in various areas of special knowledge. It illustrates

also the unity of science.

FOURTH ANNUAL PARENTS' DAY OBSERVED

The fourth Annual Parents' Day was held at the University of North

Carolina School of Medicine Saturday, March 26.

Some 360 persons attended the annual event from throughout North Carolina. The Club is made up of parents of students who are enrolled in the Medical School as well as parents of former and future students.

Dr. W. Reece Berryhill, Dean, welcomed the group and reported on

Medical School activities during the past year.

D. S. Menzies of Hickory, club president, presided.

A report on the club's Student Emergency Loan Fund was given by V. G. Herring, Jr. of Goldsboro, and Mrs. C. G. Pickard of Asheville advised that furnishing of the student lounge, a project of the club, has been completed.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: C. H. Bostian, Raleigh, president; R. P. Richardson, Reidsville, first vice president; H. L. (Continued on page 36)

Famous Patients

JAMES M. VENABLE: The Rewards of Vanity

James M. Venable was not more vain than the average young man in his early twenties, still the two unsightly lumps on the back of his neck annoyed him. He had spoken to the doctor more than once about having them excised. Each time, as the appoint-



Dr. Crawford Long

ment drew near, his courage failed, for in the 1840's a surgical operation was a precise form of torture that few undertook electively.

His hesitancy was not influenced by a lack of confidence in his physician. Dr. Crawford Long, only 26 himself, was a friend. Though he had just returned to Jefferson, Georgia, to set up his practice, he had been trained at Transylvania and Pennsylvania, two of the best medical schools in America. Long might not be a virtuoso of the scalpel like Robert Liston, who could amputate a leg in 26 seconds, or Barron Larrey, who could disarticulate a shoulder in less than a minute, but the

townspeople knew that he was competent.

So if it had not been for the ether parties, Venable might never have had his cosmetic surgery. In December, 1841, a few of the young men of the village asked Dr. Long to prepare some nitrous oxide gas for them to inhale. They had seen the performances of itinerant showmen, passing through the area, who used "laughing gas" as a form of audience participation. Someone would always accept the entertainer's invitation to inhale it, and the rest of the people would roar at the intoxicated antics that resulted. The young men of Jefferson wanted to experience this "exhilarating effect," they said.

Dr. Long had no way to make nitrous oxide. Instead he offered to obtain some sulphuric ether for them. He, himself, had inhaled this as a medical student and guaranteed that it would produce the same effect as the gas. His offer was accepted, and in

February, 1842, ether frolics began in Jefferson.

Venable and Long were both members of the sniffing coterie and frequently enjoyed the delerium and excitement produced by inhaling the liquid. Shortly after this, Venable again menioned to Long that he would like to be rid of the lumps on his eck. To his surprise, the doctor suggested an operation under ther, which he thought might be painless. Venable had to admit is logic was convincing. Both of them had seen their friends, ander the influence of ether, stumble into furniture or fall and eceive rather severe injuries without patent evidence of pain. Both of them had discovered bruises on their own bodies after a hight of sniffing which they did not remember having received. The overable agreed to have one lump removed under ether.

Bravely, on March 30, 1842, he went to the small, frame ffice almost hidden under a large elm tree, prepared for the ordeal. Several young men, future medical students, had been nivited by Long ostensibly to watch the surgery. His actual motive may have been to have some strong arms available to hold the patient if he should begin to resist in the middle of the operation. Three or four assistants were a pre-requisite to surgery in this ge. Two bottles of whisky often were considered essential, too, one for the patient and one for the surgeon who performed the

loody task.

The details of Venable's operation are unknown. The patient was positioned and an ether-soaked towel was placed over his face. When he lost consciousness, Long deftly excised the larger of the esions, probably a wen. Venable was quiet throughout. When he woke he was amazed to learn that the operation was finished. Vehemently, he asserted that he had felt no pain. Though the essistants were not needed at that time, they were valuable in ater years to aid Long in establishing his claim to the first use of other for a surgical procedure.

The patient was charged \$2.00 for the surgery and \$0.25 for he ether. Perhaps the reasonable fee, and the painlessness, encourged him to have the second wen removed in June, 1842. This ime the towel was taken from his face as soon as he fell asleep. Just before the excision was completed, the patient stirred slightly. Those watching suspected he was having pain. When he was well awake, he said he could recall only very slight discomfort

ind no real pain at all.

Thus the first surgical operations under ether anesthesia were completed. This was over two and a half years before the dentist, Horace Wells, used nitrous oxide to remove a tooth (1844). It was three years before Wells was laughed out of the Massachuetts General Hospital when his gas failed to anesthetize a patient for an extraction before a medical audience (1845). It was over four years before another dentist, William Morton, following the

suggestion of the chemist, Charles Jackson, successfully administered ether for a surgical procedure at the same hospital (1846).

The story of Morton and Jackson will not be discussed here. Nor will there be a consideration of how Jackson, who suggested the use of ether to Morton, may have learned of Long's work at some earlier date. Jackson was characterized as a man who knew how to keep a secret and this particular secret went with him to his grave.

Whatever the explanation for the Morton-Jackson discovery, they must be condemned for trying to conceal the nature of their anesthetic, which they called "letheon." After Dr. George Hayward of the Massachusetts General forced them to reveal its true nature, they were unable to obtain a patent. So they petitioned Congress for \$100,000 for their services to mankind. The award was debated at intervals for fifteen years and never made. This may have been because of Long's letter to Congress, telling of his earlier use of ether in 1842. Long asked for nothing for himself.

James Venable asked for nothing for his services to mankind, and he is not heard of again in medical annals. Encouraged by insight gained from youthful folly, he boasted a smooth neck. The scars would be signs to the world of the rewards sometimes

given by inscrutable Providence for artless vanity.

FACULTY MEMBER NAMED TO NATIONAL OFFICE

Dr. Kenneth M. Brinkhous, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Pathology, was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the American Society for Experimental Pathology at a recent meeting in Chicago. This society is one of the component societies of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

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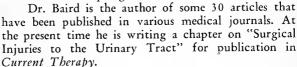
H. HAYNES BAIRD

Dr. Baird is a native North Carolinian, being born in Mars Hill, and reived his undergraduate education at the University of North Carolina.

He attended the UNC School of Medicine, completing the then two-year ourse in 1940. From Chapel Hill, he went to Washington University in St.

Louis where his medical degree was awarded, and re-

mained there for postgraduate work.



He is in practice in Charlotte with Drs. Hamilton W. McKay, Robert W. McKay and Homer R. Justis. He takes an active part in civic affairs and is a member of the Charlotte Country Club and the Charlotte Rotary Club, having been an officer of the latter organization intermittently for the past six years.

He is a diplomate of the American Board of

Irology and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He was recently lected a counsellor of the UNC Medical Alumni Association.

Dr. Baird is married to the former Miss Cornelia Wallace of York, S. C. 'hey are the parents of three children: Wallace, a high school senior; Harry, tho is in the seventh grade; and Alice, a fifth grade student.

SNOW CUTS MEDICAL ALUMNI DAY ACTIVITIES

The day-long program of the Medical Alumni Association on March 9 vas cut short by a snowstorm.

The meeting was adjourned following a noon business session.

New officers of the Association elected at that time were Dr. Hugh Mc-Allister, Lumberton, president elect; Dr. John Shaw, Fayetteville, vice presilent; Miss Sarah Virginia Dunlap, Chapel Hill, secretary; and Dr. B. F. Barham f Asheboro and Dr. Haynes Baird of Charlotte, counsellors.

Several class reunions scheduled in connection with the annual event were

vell attended.

Speakers for the luncheon program were Dr. Kenneth B. Geddie, outgoing president and Dr. W. Reece Berryhill, Dean. The new president, Dr. John

Rhodes of Raleigh, was elevated to the presidency.

The morning session featured presentations by Drs. William J. Cromartie, John T. Langley, John H. Arnold and John K. Spitznagel, all of the faculty of the UNC School of Medicine. Dr. Lewis S. Thorp of Rocky Mount, UNC :linical professor, also participated in this session.

The afternoon scientific session and the annual alumni dinner scheduled

for the evening session were cancelled.

Presenting The Faculty

WILLIAM D. HUFFINES

Dr. Huffines was named a Markle Scholar in Medical Science in March, being the eighth member of the School of Medicine to be so honored. This

marks the fifth consecutive year a faculty member of the Medical School has received this recognition. Markle Scholarships were established by the John

and Mary R. Markle Foundation in 1948. They are considered one of the highest honors for promising young teachers in the field of academic medicine.

He is a native of Reidsville and attended the Junior Order Home High School of Lexington. He served in the Navy during World War II. attended

Junior Order Home High School of Lexington. He served in the Navy during World War II, attended Appalachian State Teachers College and entered the University of North Carolina in 1948. He was graduated from the UNC School of Medicine in 1955.

His internship was served at the Osler Medical Service of Johns Hopkins Hospital and he received

his resident training in pathology here at N. C. Memorial Hospital.

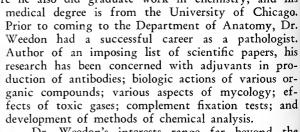
As a student, Dr. Huffines was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and president of the Whitehead Medical Society. He was recipient of the McNider Award during his second year in the School of Medicine.

Dr. Huffines is author of numerous scientific articles that have been pub-

lished in professional journals.

FREDERICK RENFROE WEEDON

Dr. Weedon joined this faculty in 1956. A native of Tampa, Florida and the scion of a succession of physicians, he did his college work at the University of Florida, where he also did graduate work in chemistry, and his



Dr. Weedon's interests range far beyond the usual reaches of the laboratory. His lectures and his conversation sparkle with a lightly carried familiarity with the subtleties of poetry, natural history, philosophy, theology, mythology, demonology, and history.

A suggestion of the quality of the man may be seen in his photography—technically perfect renditions of an artist's perception of nature.

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-Parents' Day-

(Continued from page 27)

Pitser, Raleigh, second vice president; Dr. O. S. Goodwin, Apex, secretary and Harry L. Riddle of Morganton, trustee of the Student Emergency Loan Fund.

Regional officers elected are: Region One, Dr. W. E. Keiter, Kinston, chairman; Kelley Wallace, Greenville, vice chairman; both re-elected.

Region Two: F. W. Hooks, Raleigh, chairman; E. L. Woodall, Smithfield, vice chairman.

Region Three: J. C. Cowan, Greensboro, chairman; H. B. Garden, Rockingham, vice chairman.

Region Four: P. A. Guiles, Charlotte, chairman; D. P. Whitley, Hickory, vice chairman.

Region Five: Zebulon Weaver, Asheville, chairman (re-elected); Carl G. Pickard, Asheville, vice chairman.

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